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Bellairs, Henry Spencer
Kenrick

A grammar of the Marathi
language

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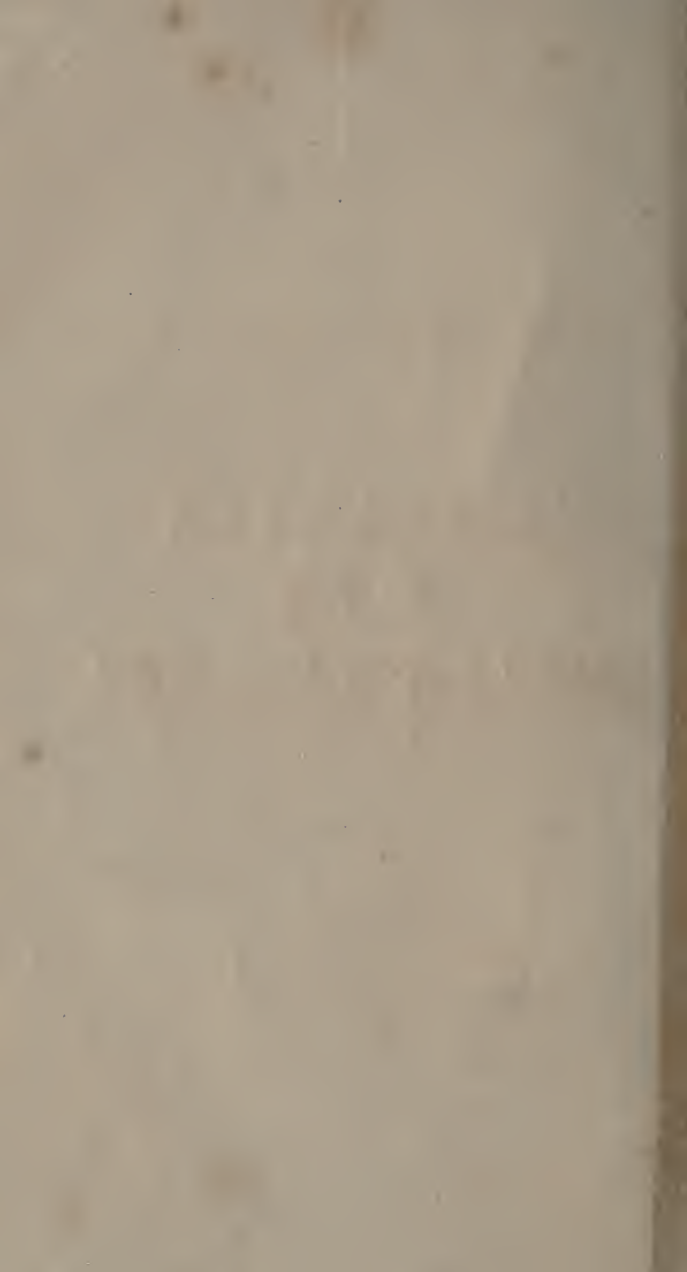
1868



A GRAMMAR
OF THE
MARATHI LANGUAGE.



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A GRAMMAR
OF THE
MARATHI LANGUAGE,

BY

H. S. K. BELLAIRS, M.A. (OXFORD),

AND

LAXMAN Y. ASKHEDKAR, B.A. (BOMBAY).



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1868.

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Dedication.



TO

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, BARONET,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

We dedicate this book to you, hoping that it may prove a help to the cause in which you have taken so much interest, and for which you have done so much.

Your obedient Servants,

H. S. K. BELLAIRS,

LAXMAN Y. ASKHEDKAR.

Belgaum, 1868.

PREFACE.



To gain a critical and accurate knowledge of the Marathi language has, up to the present time, been almost impossible for Europeans.

Dadoba Pandurang's and Krishna Shastri Godabola's Marathi Grammars, invaluable as they are, present insurmountable difficulties to any but very advanced scholars. Dr. Stevenson's Grammar is worse than useless. Its errors are too numerous to be dealt with here *seriatim*. Amongst the more striking may be mentioned wrong system of declensions; absurd rules and intricacies with regard to genders, numbers, and cases; endless errors as to verbs, and spelling.

The truth of these assertions may be proved by any student of Marathi by a comparison of Dr. Stevenson's Grammar with that of Mr. Dadoba, Mr. Godabola, or our own. We have generally followed the system pursued by Mr. Benfey in his Sanscrit Grammar; and we have freely made use of Mr. Dadoba's, Mr. Godabola's, and Professor Wilson's works.

We acknowledge with gratitude the kindness shown to us by Professor Mahadeva Govind Ranade, who has given us his advice in our difficulties.

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MARĀṬHI GRAMMAR.

PART I.

The Marāṭhi Alphabet consists of forty-seven letters. Of these fourteen are vowels and thirty-three consonants.

Sounds.	Hard or surd.			Soft or sonant.							
Gutturals ..	क	ख	..	ग	घ	ङ	ह	अ	आ	..	..
Palatals	च	छ	श	ज	झ	ञ	य	इ	ई	ए	ऐ
Cerebrals ..	ट	ठ	ष	ड	ढ	ण	र	ऋ	ॠ	..	..
Dentals	त	थ	स	द	ध	न	ल	ळ	लृ	..	..
Labials	प	फ	..	ब	भ	म	व	उ	ऊ	ओ	औ

1. Besides these there is a nasal, called Anuswâra, denoted by a dot above the letter after which it is to be pronounced; ex., राजाँत Râjânt.

2. An aspirate, called Visarga, denoted by two dots placed one above the other; ex., प्रातःकाळ Prâtahkâl.

N.B. लृ *li* is not found in Sanscrit Grammars. क्ष *ksha*, compounded of क and ष, and ज्ञ *jnya*, compounded of ज and ञ, are in common use as simple letters. ल्ला *lla* is often used in Marāṭhi, being frequently substituted for the Sanscrit ल.

The letters are pronounced as follows :—

✓ अ	a	like	a	in	arena.
✓ आ	â	,,	a	,,	far
इ	i	,,	i	,,	film.
✓ ई	î	,,	ee	,,	feet.
✓ उ	u	,,	u	,,	full.
✓ ऊ	û	,,	oo	,,	root.
ऋ	ri	,,	ri	,,	rid.
ॠ	rî	,,	rea	,,	read.
लृ	li	,,	li	,,	lick.
लृ	lî	,,	lea	,,	lead.
✓ ए	e	,,	a	,,	fate.
✓ ऐ	ai	,,	ai	,,	mai (Italian).
✓ ओ	o	,,	o	,,	note.
✓ औ	ou	,,	ow	,,	vow.

Anusvâra (◌ं) like *ng* in king.

Visarga (◌ः) ha, like *ha* in Minnehaha.

क	ka	like	cu	in	cup	ड	ḍa	like	du	in	dun
ख	kha	,,	kh	,,	khan	ढ	ḍha	,,	dh	,,	adhesion
ग	ga	,,	gu	,,	gull	ण	ṇa	,,	nn	,,	conned
घ	gha	,,	gh	,,	Afghan	त	ta	,,	tu	,,	tub
ङ	ng	,,	ng	,,	sung	थ	tha	,,	thu	,,	thunder
च	cha	,,	chu	,,	church	द	da	,,	du	,,	dunce
छ	chha	,,	chh	,,	chink	ध	dha	,,	dh	,,	sandhill
ज	ja	,,	ju	,,	jut	न	na	,,	nu	,,	nut
झ	za	,,	dz	,,	adze	प	pa	,,	pu	,,	pup
ञ	ṇa	,,	n	,,	singe	फ	pha	,,	ph	,,	shepherd
ट	ṭa	,,	to	,,	atom	ब	ba	,,	bu	,,	but
ठ	ṭha	,,	t-h	,,	at-home	भ	bha	,,	bh	,,	abhor

म ma like <i>mu</i> in mummy	श sha like <i>shu</i> in shut
य ya „ <i>you</i> „ young	ष sha „ <i>shu</i> „ shun
र ra „ <i>ru</i> „ run	स sa „ <i>su</i> „ subtle
ल la „ <i>lu</i> „ lung	ह ha „ <i>hu</i> „ hut
व va „ <i>wo</i> „ won	ळ la „ <i>ll</i> „ hall

N.B.—Vowels and diphthongs are joined to consonants as follows :—

क ka, का kâ, कि ki, की kî, कु ku, कू kû, कृ kri,
 कृ krî, क्लि kli, क्लि klî, के ke, कै kâi, को ko, कौ kow,
 कं kam, कः kaha.

Out of the vowels given above the following are diphthongs :—ए, ऐ, ओ, औ.

In Marâthi when two or more consonants come together, they may be combined either by placing the one consonant under the other, or by omitting the transverse line of all the consonants except the last: ex., स्वच्छ Svachchha; this word is composed of the following letters :—स् s, व् v, च् ch, छ् chh.

N.B.—Every consonant in Marâthi contains the vowel अ a (unless it has the विराम Virâma mark (्) placed under it), and this vowel has a sound similar to that of either of the *a*'s in arena. Thus न is not pronounced like the English *n*, but like the *na* at the end of the word arena.

PHONETIC RULES.

I. Homogeneous vowels meeting together at the end and the beginning either of separate words or parts of a compound, combine into one long homogeneous vowel: ex.—

अ or आ + अ or आ = आ स्वर्ग + आप्ति = स्वर्गाप्ति
 इ or ई + इ or ई = ई कवि + ईश्वर = कवीश्वर
 उ or ऊ + उ or ऊ = ऊ भानु + उदय = भानूदय
 ऋ or ॠ + ऋ or ॠ = ॠ पितृ + ऋण = पितृण

II. When अ or आ at the end of a word or part of a compound meets other vowels of the beginning of other words, changes take place as follows :—

अ or आ + इ i or ई î = ए ex. देव + ईश्वर = देवेश्वर.
 अ or आ + उ u or ऊ û = ओ ex. सूर्य + उदय = सूर्योदय.
 अ or आ + ऋ ri or ॠ rî = अर् ex. ब्रह्म + ऋषि = ब्रह्मर्षि.
 अ or आ + ए e or ऐ ai = ऐ ex. एक + एक = ऐकैक.
 अ or आ + ओ o or औ ow = औ ex. वन + औषध = वनौषध.

III. When a word, or the first part of a compound, ends in इ i or ई î, उ u or ऊ û, ऋ ri or ॠ rî, ल li or ल् li, and the following begins with a heterogeneous vowel or a diphthong, इ i and ई î are changed to य्, उ u and ऊ û to व्, ऋ and ॠ to र्, and ल and ल् to ल्.

IV. A final क्, k, ट्, t, प्, p followed by a sonant letter is changed to the corresponding sonant : namely, ग् g, ड् d, द् d, ब् b.

PARTS OF SPEECH,

OR

CLASSES OF WORDS.

The words of the Marâṭhi language may be arranged in three classes.—viz, Nouns, Verbs, and Particles.

Nouns are either substantives, adjectives, or adverbs. (Pronouns, *i. e.* words standing for nouns, are of three kinds; substantival, adjectival, and adverbial.) Particles are either postpositions or conjunctions.

Interjections are extra-grammatical words.

SUBSTANTIVES.

A substantive is the name of a distinct and independent existence, whether real or ideal.

Substantives are proper names, or common nouns, or abstract nouns.

Substantives in Marâṭhi are inflected; and they have two numbers, singular and plural.

By inflection the Marâṭhi language indicates eight general relations, and accordingly has eight cases, viz:—Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Genitive, Locative, and Vocative, which are distinguished by terminations or postpositions.

Gender.

There are but very few rules of use in finding the genders of Marâṭhi Nouns; the student must generally trust to the dictionary.

Names and appellations of males are masculine. The following also are masculine:—Names of mountains, seas, days, planets, winds, life, affections of the mind and names of large objects as opposed to small of the same class, which are feminine. Exc.:—

दर्या, Daryâ (*f.*) sea. अरुन्धती Arundhatî (*f.*). हवा Havâ (*f.*) air. दया Dayâ (*f.*) pity. कृपा Kṛipâ (*f.*) favour. करुणा Karuṇâ (*f.*) pity. माया Mâyâ (*f.*) love.

ममता	Mamatâ (f.) love.	इच्छा	Ichchhâ (f.) desire.
ईर्ष्या	Irshâ (f.) emulation.	क्षमा	Kshamâ (f.) pardon.
शंका	Shankâ (f.) doubt.	वासना	Vâsanâ (f.) inclination.
वांछा	Vâncchâ (f.) desire.	अदावत	Adâvat (f.) enmity.

Feminine.

Names and appellations of females are feminine. Nouns ending in इ i and ई î (excepting names and appellations of men) are generally feminine. (N.B.—For this rule it is not necessary that the letters इ i or ई î should be written at the end of a word; ex. काठी, the last syllable of which really contains the consonant ठ् and the vowel ई î, which are amalgamated into ठी).

Exc. :—

अग्नि Agni (m.) fire. पक्षी Pakshî (m.) a bird. पाणि Pâni (m.) Palm of the hand. पाणी Pâñî (n.) water. बलि Bali (m.) an offering.

And a few other Sanskrit words.

The termination ईण ña, णूक ñûka, and वञ्च vañ are generally feminine.

Nouns having the anuswâra on the last letter are always neuter.

Nouns ending in ण paṇa and त्व tvā are always neuter.

Number.

Masc. nouns ending in the sing. in	अ ई ऊ ओ आ	} retain the same form in the plural.
Fem. „ „		

Masc. nouns ending in the sing. in आ change to ए in the plural.

Fem.	„	„	अ	„	ई	or आ	„
„	„	„	ई	„	या	„	„
„	„	„	ओ	„	आ	„	„
Neut.	„	„	अ	}	ए	„	„
„	„	„	ऊ		„	„	„
„	„	„	ई		ये	„	„
„	„	„	ए		ई	„	„

Ex. :— *Sing.*

घोडा.
भित, लात.
काठी.
बायको
पान, लेंकरूं.
मोर्ती.
तळें.

Plu.

घोडे.
भितो, लाता.
काठया.
बायका.
पानें लेंकरें.
मोर्त्यें.
तळीं.

In Marâthi there are seven declensions.

The following table exhibits all the case-endings of the seven declensions :—

Case.	Singular.	Plural.
Accusative	ला. स. तें.	नां. ला. स. तें.
Instrumental ..	नें. एं. शीं.	नीं. हीं. ईं. शीं.
Dative	ला. स. तें. अर्थ.	नां. स. तें. अर्थ.
Ablative	ऊन. हून. तून.	ऊन. हून. तून.
Genitive	चा. ची. चें.	चा. ची. चें.
Locative	त. ईं आं.	त. इं. आं.

First Declension.

The first declension comprises those nouns whose crude form can take inflections. It contains honorific nouns ending in आ â; proper nouns ending in a long vowel; nouns ending in ओ o, nouns containing more than one letter and ending in ई î. (Exc. Nouns expressing a profession generally belong to the 7th declension. Ex. न्हावी). Some masculine and feminine nouns ending in ऊ û, and all nouns containing one letter only.

राजा (m.) a king.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	राजा	राजे
Acc.	राजास-ला-तें	राजांस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	राजानें-शीं	राजांनीं-शीं-हीं
Dat.	राजास-ला-तें	राजांस-ला-नां
Abl.	राजापासून-हून	राजांपासून-हून
Gen.	राजाचा-ची-चें	राजांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	राजांत	राजांत
Voc.	राजा	राजांनीं

दादा (m.) Dâdâ.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	दादा	दादा
Acc.	दादास-ला-तें	दादांस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	दादानें-शीं	दादांनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	दादास-ला-तें	दादांस-ला-नां
Abl.	दादापासून-हून	दादांपासून-हून
Gen.	दादाचा-ची-चें	दादांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	दादांत	दादांत
Voc.	दादा	दादांनीं

बायको (f.) a woman.

Case.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	बायको	बायका
Acc.	बायकोला-स-तें	बायकांनां-ला-स
Inst.	बायकोनें-शीं	बायकांनीं-हों-शीं
Dat.	बायकोस-ला-तें	बायकांला-नां-स
Abl.	बायकोहून-पासून	बायकांहून-पासून
Gen.	बाहकोचा-ची-चें	बायकांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	बायकोत	बायकांत
Voc.	बायको	बायकांनों

दासी (f.) a maid-servant.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	दासी	दासी
Acc.	दासीस-ला-तें	दासींनां-ला-तें
Inst.	दासीनें-शीं	दासींनीं-हों-शीं
Dat.	दासीस-ला-तें	दासींनां-ला-तें
Abl.	दासीहून-पासून	दासींहून-पासून
Gen.	दासीचा-ची-चें	दासींचा-ची-चें
Loc.	दासीत	दासींत
Voc.	दासी	दासींनों

चाकू (m.) a pen-knife.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	चाकू.	चाकू.
Acc.	चाकूस-ला-तें	चाकूंस-ला-तें.
Inst.	चाकूनें-शीं.	चाकूंनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	चाकूस-ला-तें.	चाकूंस-ला-तें.
Abl.	चाकूपामून-हून	चाकूंपामून-हून.
Gen.	चाकूचा-ची-चें.	चाकूंचा-ची-चें
Loc.	चाकूंत.	चाकूंत.
Voc.	चाकू.	चाकूनों.

वधू (f.) a bride.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	वधू	वधू
Acc.	वधूस-ला-तें	वधूनां-ला-तें
Inst.	वधूनें-शीं	वधूनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	वधूस-ला-तें	वधूनां-ला-तें
Abl.	वधूहून-पासून	वधूहून-पासून
Gen.	वधूचा-ची-चें	वधूंचा-ची-चें
Loc.	वधूंत	वधूंत
Voc.	वधू	वधूनों

ऊ (f.) a louse.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	ऊ	उवा
Acc.	ऊस-ला-तें	उवांनां-ला-तें
Inst.	ऊनें-शीं	उवांनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	ऊस-ला-तें	उवांनां-ला-तें
Abl.	ऊहून-पासून	उवांइन-पासून
Gen.	ऊचा-ची-चें	उवांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	ऊंत	उवांत
Voc.	ऊ	उवांनों

Second Declension.

The second declension comprises those nouns whose crude forms must be modified by lengthening the last vowel before they can be inflected. It contains masculine nouns ending in अ a, इ i, and उ u, and some feminine nouns in इ i, and उ u, and neuter nouns in अ a.

देव (m.) God.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	देव	देव
Acc.	देवास-ला-तें	देवांना-स-ला-तें
Inst.	देवानें-शीं	देवांनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	देवास-ला-तें	देवांना-ला-तें
Abl.	देवापासून-हून	देवांपासून-हून
Gen.	देवाचा-ची-चें	देवांचा-चो-चें
Loc.	देवांत	देवांत
Voc.	देवा	देवांनीं

कवि (m.) a poet.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	कवि	कवि
Acc.	कवीस-ला-तें	कवींस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	कवीनें-शीं	कवींनीं-शीं
Dat.	कवीला-स-तें	कवींला-स-तें-नां
Abl.	कवीपासून-हून	कवींपासून-हून
Gen.	कवीचा-ची-चें	कवींचा-चो-चें
Loc.	कवींत	कवींत
Voc.	कवी	कवींनीं

गुरु (m.) a preceptor.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	गुरु	गुरु
Acc.	गुरुस-ला-तें	गुरुंना-ला-तें
Inst.	गुरुनें-शीं	गुरुंनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	गुरुस-ला-तें	गुरुंना-ला-तें
Abl.	गुरुपासून-हून	गुरुंपासून-हून
Gen.	गुरुचा-चो-चें	गुरुंचा-चो-चें
Loc.	गुरुंत	गुरुंत
Voc.	गुरु	गुरुंनीं

रुचि (f.) taste.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	रुचि	रुचि
Acc.	रुचोस-ला-तें	रुचींस-ला-तें-ना
Inst.	रुचीनें-शीं	रुचींनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	रुचोस-ला-तें	रुचींस-ला-तें-ना
Abl.	रुचोपासून-हून	रुचींपासून-हून
Gen.	रुचोचा-ची-चें	रुचींचा-ची-चें
Loc.	रुचींत	रुचींत
Voc.	रुची	रुचींनों

रेणू (f.) an atom.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	रेणू	रेणू
Acc.	रेणूस-ला-तें	रेणूंस-ला-तें-ना
Inst.	रेणूनें-शीं	रेणूंनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	रेणूस-ला-तें	रेणूंस-ला-तें-ना
Abl.	रेणूपासून-हून	रेणूंपासून-हून
Gen.	रेणूचा-ची-चें	रेणूंचा-ची-चें
Loc.	रेणूंत	रेणूंत
Voc.	रेणू	रेणूंनों

घर (n.) a house.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	घर	घरें
Acc.	घराला-स-तें	घरांला-स-तें-ना
Inst.	घरानें-शीं	घरांनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	घरास-ला-तें	घरांला-स-तें-ना
Abl.	घरापासून-हून	घरांपासून-हून
Gen.	घराचा-ची-चें	घरांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	घरांत	घरांत
Voc.	घरा	घरांनों

Third Declension.

The third declension contains those nouns which in inflection change the last vowel into या yâ. It comprises masculine nouns in आ â, and neuter nouns in ऐ e.

गाडा (m.) a waggon.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	गाडा	गाडे
Acc.	गाड्यास-ला-तें	गाड्यांस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	गाड्यानें-शीं	गाड्यांनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	गाड्यास-ला-तें	गाड्यांस-ला-तें-नां
Abl.	गाड्यापासून-हून	गाड्यांपासून-हून
Gen.	गाड्याचा-ची-चें	गाड्यांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	गाड्यांत	गाड्यांत
Voc.	गाड्या	गाड्यांनो

तळें (n.) a pond.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	तळें	तळीं
Acc.	तळ्यास-ला-तें	तळ्यांस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	तळ्यानें-शीं	तळ्यांनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	तळ्यास-ला-तें	तळ्यांस-ला-तें-नां
Abl.	तळ्यापासून-हून	तळ्यांपासून-हून
Gen.	तळ्याचा-ची-चें	तळ्यांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	तळ्यांत	तळ्यांत
Voc.	तळ्या	तळ्यांनो

Fourth Declension.

The fourth declension contains nouns which in inflection change the last vowel of the crude form into ए e. It comprises feminine nouns ending in आ â, and some in अ a.

पागा (f.) a stable.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	पागा	पागा
Acc.	पागेस-ला-तें	पागांस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	पागेनें-शीं	पागांनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	पागेस-ला-तें	पागांस-ला-तें-नां
Abl.	पागेपासून-हून	पागांपासून-हून
Gen.	पागेचा-ची-चें	पागांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	पागेत	पागांत
Voc.	पागे	पागांनीं

जोभ (f.) tongue.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	जोभ	जिभा
Acc.	जिभेस-ला-तें	जिभांस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	जिभेनें-शीं	जिभांनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	जिभेस-ला-तें	जिभांस-ला-तें-नां
Abl.	जिभेपासून-हून	जिभांपासून-हून
Gen.	जिभेचा-ची-चें	जिभांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	जिभेत	जिभांत
Voc.	जिभे	जिभांनीं

Fifth Declension.

The fifth declension contains nouns which in inflection change the last vowel of the crude form into ई ê. It comprises feminine nouns ending in अ a :—

आग (f.) fire.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	आग	आगा
Acc.	आगीस-ला-तें	आगींस-ला-तें
Inst.	आगीनै-शीं	आगींनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	आगीस-ला-तें	आगींस-ला-तें
Abl.	आगीपासून-हून	आगींपासून-हून
Gen.	आगीचा-ची-चें	आगींचा-ची-चें
Loc.	आगींत	आगींत
Voc.	आग	आगांनीं

Sixth Declension.

The sixth declension contains those nouns which in inflection change the last vowel of the crude form into आ â. It comprises masculine and neuter nouns in ऊ û, and some masculine numerals in ए e :—

तट्टू (n.) a pony.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	तट्टू	तट्टें
Acc.	तट्टास-ला-तें	तट्टांस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	तट्टानै-शीं	तट्टांनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	तट्टास-ला-तें	तट्टांस-ला-तें-नां

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Abl.	तट्टापासून-हून	तट्टांपासून-हून
Gen.	तट्टाचा-ची-चें	तट्टांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	तट्टांत	तट्टांत
Voc.	तट्टा	तट्टांनों

N.B.—No distinction is to be made between ऊ and ऊं in this declension.

Seventh Declension.

The seventh declension contains those nouns which in inflection change the last vowel of the crude form into its corresponding semivowel. It comprises nouns ending in ई î, ईं îñ; उ û, ऊं, ûñ.

मोतीं (n.) a pearl.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	मोतीं	मोत्यें or मोतें
Acc.	मोत्यास-ला-तें	मोत्यांस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	मोत्यानें-शीं	मोत्यांनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	मोत्यास-ला-तें	मोत्यांस-ला-तें-नां
Abl.	मोत्यापासून-हून	मोत्यांपासून-हून
Gen.	मोत्याचा-ची-चें	मोत्यांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	मोत्यांत	मोत्यांत
Voc.	मोत्या	मोत्यांनों

तारू (n.) a ship.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	तारू	तावें
Acc.	तारवास-ला-तें	तारवांनां-ला-तें-स
Inst.	तारवांनै-शीं	तारवांनों-हीं-शीं
Dat.	तारवास-ला-तें	तारवास-ला-तें
Abl.	तारवापासून-हून	तारवापासून-हून
Gen.	तारवांचा-ची-चें	तारवांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	तारवांत	तारवांत
Voc.	तारवा	तारवांनों

N.B.—The inflected forms of तारू may be spelt as above with rêph, or with the र; ex. तारवास or तारवास.

PRONOUNS.

In Marâthi there are five classes of pronouns :—
Personal, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative,
and Indefinite.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

मी I.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	मी	आम्ही
Acc.	मला	आम्हांस-ला-तें
Inst.	मीं	आम्हीं आम्हांशीं
Dat.	मला	आम्हांस-ला-तें
Abl.	जमहून-पासून	आम्हांहून, आमच्याहून
Gen.	माझा-झी-झें	आमचा-ची-चें
Loc.	माझ्यांत	आम्हांत, आमच्यांत

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
Accusative	मजला, माते, मज.
Instrumental	म्यां, मजशीं, मशीं.
Dative	As in the Accusative.
Ablative	माझ्याहून.

तूं Thou.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	तूं	तुम्ही
Acc.	तुला	तुम्हांस-ला-तें
Inst.	तूं	तुम्हीं, तुम्हांशीं
Dat.	तुला	तुम्हांस-ला-तें
Abl.	तुजहून-पासून	तुम्हांहून, तुमच्याहून
Gen.	तुझा-झो-झे	तुमचा-ची-चें
Loc.	तुझ्यांत	तुम्हांत, तुमच्यांत

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
Accusative	तुजला, तुतें, तुज.
Instrumental	त्वां-तुजशीं.
Dative	As in the Accusative.
Ablative	तुझ्याहून.

तो He, तें It.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m. n.</i>	<i>m. n.</i>
Nom.	तो तें	ते तीं
Acc.	त्यास-ला-तें	त्यांनां-ला-तें
Inst.	त्याणें-शीं	त्याणीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	त्याला-स-तें	त्यांनां-ला-तें

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Abl.	त्यापासून-हून	त्यांपासून-हून
Gen.	त्याचा-ची-चें	त्यांचा-ची-चें
Lcc.	त्यांत	त्यांत

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Acc.	त्याजला	त्यांजला
Inst.	त्यानें, त्याजशीं	त्यांनीं, त्यांजशीं
Dat.	त्याजला	त्यांजला
Abl.	त्याजहून-पासून	त्यांजहून-पासून
Loc.	त्याच्यांत	त्यांच्यांत

ती She.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	ती	त्या
Acc.	तिला-तोस-तिवें	त्यांस-नां-तें
Inst.	तिणें-शीं	त्याणीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	तिला-तोस-तिवें	त्यांस-नां-तें-ला
Abl.	तिहून	त्यांहून
Gen.	तिचा-ची-चें	त्यांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	तींत	त्यांत

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Acc.	तिजला	त्यांजला
Inst.	{ तिनें, तिजशीं, तिच्याशीं	{ त्यांनीं, त्यांजशीं, त्यांच्याशीं
Dat.	As in the Acc.	As in the Acc.
Abl.	तिजहून, तिच्याहून	त्यांजहून, त्यांच्याहून
Loc.	तिच्यांत	त्यांच्यांत

m. f. n.

असला-ली-लें such.

Case.	Sing.		Plu.	
	m.	n.	m.	n.
Nom.	असला असलें		असले असलीं	
Acc.	असल्यास-ला-तें		असल्यांस-तें-नां-ला	
Inst.	असल्यान-शीं		असल्यांनीं-शीं-हीं	
Dat.	असल्यास-ला-तें		असल्यांस-तें-नां-ला	
Abl.	असल्यापासून-हून		असल्यांपासून-हून	
Gen.	असल्याचा-ची-चें		असल्यांचा-चो-चें	
Loc.	असल्यांत		असल्यांत	

असली is declined like अशी

असलाला such, इतका so great as, तितका so great as, जितका as great as, एवढा so great, तेवढा so great, केवढा how great, are all declined like असला (m.), ली (f.), लें (n.).

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

जो-जो-जें who or what.

Case.	Sing.		Plu.	
	m.	n.	m.	f. n.
Nom.	जो जें		जो	जे ज्या जीं
Acc.	ज्यास-ला-तें		जिला-तें, जोस	ज्यांस-ला-तें
Inst.	ज्याणें-शीं-हीं		जिणें-शीं	ज्यांणीं-शीं-हीं
Dat.	ज्यास-ला-तें		जिला-तें, जोस	ज्यांस-ला-तें
Abl.	ज्याहून-पासून		जिजहून-पासून	ज्यांहून-पासून
Gen.	ज्याचा-चो-चें		जिचा-चो-चें	ज्यांचा-चो-चें
Loc.	ज्यांत		जींत	ज्यांत, ज्यांच्यांत

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Acc.	जाला-स	जानां-स
Inst.	जार्णे-नें	जांहीं-नीं
Abl.	जाहून	जांहून
Gen.	जाचा	जांचा
Loc.	जांत	जांत

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

कोण (*m. f.*) who ; काय (*n.*) what.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i> (<i>m. f.</i>)	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	कोण	कोण
Acc.	कोणाला-स	कोणांस-ला-तें
Inst.	कोणीं-णें-कोणाशीं	कोणांशीं, कोणीं
Dat.	कोणाला-स	कोणाला-स
Abl.	कोणापासून-हून	कोणांपासून-हून
Gen.	कोणाचा-ची-चें	कोणांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	कोणांत	कोणांत

Sing. *Plu.*

N.B.—The Loc. is sometimes written कोणाच्यांत कोणांच्यांत
काय (*n.*) what.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	काय	काय
Acc.	कशास-ला-तें	कशांस-ला-तें
Inst.	कशानें-शीं	कशांनों-शीं
Dat.	कशास-ला-तें	कशांस-ला-नां
Abl.	कशाहून-पासून	कशाहून-पासून
Gen.	कशाचा-ची-चें	कशांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	कशांत	कशांत

कसा, कशी, कसें, of what kind, declined like the demonstrative pronoun असा, अशी, असें.

कोणता-ती-तें which, is declined like the demonstrative pronoun असला-ली-लें.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

आपण one's self.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nominative	आपण
Accusative	आपणांस-ला-तें
Instrumental	आपण, आपणांशीं
Dative	आपणांस-ला-तें
Ablative	आपणांहून-पासून
Genitive	आपला-ली-लें
Locative	आपणांत

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

Acc.	आपल्यांस-ला-तें	or	आपल्यास-ला-तें
Inst.	आपल्यांनीं-शीं	,,	आपल्यानें
Dat.	आपल्यांस-ला-तें	,,	आपल्यास-ला-तें
Abl.	आपल्यांपासून-हून	,,	आपल्यापासून-हून
Loc.	आपल्यांत		

कितो some, or, how many, is indeclinable.

कित्येक some one.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	कित्येक	कित्येक
Acc.	कित्येकास-ला-तें	कित्येकांस-नां-ला-तें
Inst.	कित्येकानें-शीं	कित्येकानीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	कित्येकास-ला-तें	कित्येकांस-ला-नां
Abl.	कित्येकाहून-पासून	कित्येकाहून-पासून
Gen.	कित्येकाचा-ची-चें	कित्येकांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	कित्येकांत	कित्येकांत

N.B.—The Nom. is sometimes written कितो०क or कितो०एक

अमका some one, अमकें some thing.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
	m. n.	m. n.
Nom.	अमका अमकें	अमके अमकीं
Acc.	अमक्यास-ला-तें	अमक्यानां-ला-तें
Inst.	अमक्यानें-शीं	अमक्यानीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	अमक्यास-ला-तें	अमक्यांस-ला-नां
Abl.	अमक्यापासून-हून	अमक्यापासून-हून
Gen.	अमक्याचा-ची-चें	अमक्यांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	अमक्यांत	अमक्यांत

अमकी (f.) some one.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	अमकी	अमक्या
Acc.	अमकीस-ला-तें	अमक्यांस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	अमकीनें-शीं	अमक्यानीं-हीं

कसा, कशी, कसें, of what kind, declined like the demonstrative pronoun असा, अशी, असें.

कोणता-ती-तें which, is declined like the demonstrative pronoun असला-ली-लें.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

आपण one's self.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nominative	आपण
Accusative	आपणांस-ला-तें
Instrumental	आपण, आपणांशीं
Dative	आपणांस-ला-तें
Ablative	आपणांहून-पासून
Genitive	आपला-ली-लें
Locative	आपणांत

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

Acc.	आपल्यांस-ला-तें	or	आपल्यास-ला-तें
Inst.	आपल्यांनीं-शीं	,,	आपल्यानें
Dat.	आपल्यांस-ला-तें	,,	आपल्यास-ला-तें
Abl.	आपल्यांपासून-हून	,,	आपल्यापासून-हून
Loc.	आपल्यांत		

कितो some, or, how many, is indeclinable.

कित्येक some one.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	कित्येक	कित्येक
Acc.	कित्येकास-ला-तें	कित्येकांस-नां-ला-तें
Inst.	कित्येकानें-शीं	कित्येकानीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	कित्येकास-ला-तें	कित्येकांस-ला-नां
Abl.	कित्येकाहून-पासून	कित्येकाहून-पासून
Gen.	कित्येकाचा-ची-चें	कित्येकांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	कित्येकांत	कित्येकांत

N.B.—The Nom. is sometimes written कितो क or कितो एक

अमका some one, अमकें some thing.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
	m. n.	m. n.
Nom.	अमका अमकें	अमके अमकीं
Acc.	अमक्यास-ला-तें	अमक्यानां-ला-तें
Inst.	अमक्यानें-शीं	अमक्यानीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	अमक्यास-ला-तें	अमक्यांस-ला-नां
Abl.	अमक्यापासून-हून	अमक्यापासून-हून
Gen.	अमक्याचा-ची-चें	अमक्यांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	अमक्यांत	अमक्यांत

अमकी (f.) some one.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	अमकी	अमक्या
Acc.	अमकीस-ला-तें	अमक्यांस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	अमकीनें-शीं	अमक्यानीं-हीं

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Dat.	अमकीस-ला-तें	अमक्यांस-ला-तें
Abl.	अमकीपासून-हून	अमक्यांपासून-हून
Gen.	अमकीचा-ची-चें	अमक्यांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	अमकींत	अमक्यांत

तमका-की-कें, some one, is declined like अमका-की-कें.

ADJECTIVES.

An adjective is that which limits the signification of the substantive to which it is attached.

Adjectives denote either quality or quantity.

Adjectives of quantity are called numerals.

Adjectives have number, gender, and case.

When an adjective which in the nominative case ends in आ (*m.*), ई (*f.*), ए (*n.*), agrees with a noun in an inflected case, the adjective ends in या in the singular, and in यां in the plural.

N.B.—This rule is almost universal ; but according to Dâdobâ (*vide* Dâdobâ's Grammar, 3rd edition, p. 140) it is not quite so. Almost all the other adjectives remain unchanged, whatever the number, gender, or case of the substantives with which they agree may be ; ex. एक in any other case but the nominative becomes एका.

Adjectives in Marâthi have no degrees of comparison. The noun which is the object of comparison takes in the comparative degree the base form having पेक्षा or हून affixed ; ex. घोऱ्या पेक्षा हत्तो मोठा आहे the elephant is

bigger than the horse ; and in the superlative degree the noun in the base form having अत or मध्ये affixed ; ex. सर्वत तो चांगला आहे he is best of all.

Inferiority is expressed by कमी less, the noun being put into the ablative case ; ex. मजहून तो कमी बळकट आहे he is less strong than I am. Slight diminution is expressed by adding सर or सा (m.), शो (f.), सें (n.) to the adjective ; ex. लहानसा a little small.

N.B.—A few adjectives derived from Sanscrit take the Sanscrit terminations in comparison ; ex. लघुतर a little smaller, लघुतम the least.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

The cardinal numbers in Marâthi may be seen in the following table :—

1 १ एक.	16 १६ सोळा.
2 २ दोन.	17 १७ सत्रा.
3 ३ तीन.	18 १८ अठरा.
4 ४ चार.	19 १९ एकुणोस.
5 ५ पांच.	20 २० वीस.
6 ६ सहा.	21 २१ एकवीस.
7 ७ सात.	22 २२ बावीस, बेवीस.
8 ८ आठ.	23 २३ तेवीस.
9 ९ नऊ.	24 २४ चौवीस, चौवीस.
10 १० दहा.	25 २५ पंचवीस.
11 ११ अकरा.	26 २६ सव्वीस.
12 १२ बारा.	27 २७ सत्तावीस.
13 १३ तेरा.	28 २८ अष्टावीस.
14 १४ चवदा, चौदा.	29 २९ एकुणतीस.
15 १५ पंधरा.	30 ३० तीस.

- 31 ३१ एकतीस.
 32 ३२ बत्तीस.
 33 ३३ तेतीस, तेहतीस.
 34 ३४ चवतीस, चौतीस.
 35 ३५ पस्तीस.
 36 ३६ छत्तीस.
 37 ३७ सदतीस, सततीस.
 38 ३८ अडतीस.
 39 ३९ एकुणचाळीस.
 40 ४० चाळीस, चाळ, ताळ.
 41 ४१ एकेचाळीस.
 42 ४२ वेचाळीस.
 43 ४३ त्रेचाळीस.
 44 ४४ चव्वेचाळीस.
 45 ४५ पंचेचाळीस.
 46 ४६ शेचाळीस.
 47 ४७ सत्तेचाळीस.
 48 ४८ अठ्ठेचाळीस.
 49 ४९ एकुणपन्नास.
 50 ५० पन्नास.
 51 ५१ एकावन्न.
 52 ५२ बावन्न.
 53 ५३ त्रेपन्न.
 54 ५४ चौपन्न, चोपन्न.
 55 ५५ पंचावन्न.
 56 ५६ छपन्न.
 57 ५७ सत्तावन्न.
 58 ५८ अष्टावन्न.
 59 ५९ एकुणसाठ.
 60 ६० साठ.
 61 ६१ एकसष्ट.
 62 ६२ बासष्ट.
 63 ६३ त्रेसष्ट.
 64 ६४ चवसष्ट, चौसष्ट.
 65 ६५ पांसष्ट.
 66 ६६ सासष्ट.
 67 ६७ सदसष्ट, सत्सष्ट.
 68 ६८ अडसष्ट, अडुसष्ट.
 69 ६९ एकुणहत्तर.
 70 ७० सत्तर.
 71 ७१ एकाहत्तर.
 72 ७२ बाहत्तर.
 73 ७३ त्रेहत्तर, त्र्याहत्तर.
 74 ७४ चौन्याहत्तर, चौरहत्तर.
 75 ७५ पंचेहत्तर.
 76 ७६ शाहत्तर.
 77 ७७ सव्याहत्तर, सत्तेहत्तर.
 78 ७८ अव्याहत्तर, अठ्ठेहत्तर.
 79 ७९ एकुणऐंशीं.
 80 ८० ऐंशीं.
 81 ८१ एकांय्शीं, एकेऐंशीं.
 82 ८२ व्यांय्शीं, व्याऐंशीं.
 83 ८३ त्र्यांय्शीं, त्र्याऐंशीं.
 84 ८४ चौन्यांय्शीं, चवन्याऐंशीं.
 85 ८५ पचांय्शीं.
 86 ८६ शांय्शीं.
 87 ८७ सत्यांय्शीं.
 88 ८८ अष्टांय्शीं.

- 89 ८९ एकुणनवद, नव्यांशौ. 95 ९५ पंचाणव.
 90 ९० नवद. 96 ९६ शाणव.
 91 ९१ एक्याणव. 97 ९७ सत्याणव.
 92 ९२ व्याणव. 98 ९८ अठ्याणव.
 93 ९३ त्याणव. 99 ९९ नव्याणव.
 94 ९४ चौन्याणव. 100 १०० शंभर.
 101 १०१ एकोत्तरशें, एकशें एक.
 102 १०२ दुवोत्तरशें, एकशें दोन.
 200 २०० दोनशें.
 300 ३०० तीनशें.
 500 ५०० पांचशें.
 1,000 १००० हजार, सहस्र.
 10,000 १०००० दहाहजार, दशसहस्र.
 100,000 १००००० लाख, लक्ष.
 1,000,000 १०००००० दहालाख, दशलक्ष.
 10,000,000 १००००००० कोट, क्रोड.

दोन, तीन, चार, are declined as follows :—

	दोन Two.	तीन Three.
Case.	Plu.	Plu.
Nom.	दोन	तीन
Acc.	दोहोंस-ला-तें-नां	तीहींस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	दोहोंनीं-हीं-शीं	तीहींनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	दोहोंस-ला-तें-नां	तीहींस-ला-तें-नां
Abl.	दोहोंपासून-हून	तीहींपासून-हून
Gen.	दोहोंचा-ची-चें	तीहींचा-ची-चें
Loc.	दोहोंत	तीहींत

चार. Four.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Case.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	चार	Abl.	चोहोंपासून-हून
Acc.	चोहोंस-ला-तें-नां	Gen.	चोहोंचा-चो-चें
Inst.	चोहांनीं-हीं-शीं	Loc.	चोहोंत
Dat.	चोहोंस-ला-तें-नां		

दोघे, दोघी, दोघें, both; उभयतां both; तिघे, तिघी, तिघें, all three; चौघे, चौघी, चौघें, all four.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m. n.</i>	<i>f.</i>
Nom.	दोघे, दोघें	दोघी
Acc.	दोघांस-ला-नां	दोघींस-ला-नां
Inst.	दोघांनीं-हीं-शीं	दोघींनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	दोघांस-ला-तें-नां	दोघींस-ला-तें-नां
Abl.	दोघांपासून-हून	दोघींपासून-हून
Gen.	दोघांचा-चो-चें	दोघींचा-चो-चें
Loc.	दोघांत	दोघींत

N.B.—दोघे, तिघे, चौघे, are applied generally to human beings. They are also sometimes applied to other animate objects.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
पहिला	-ली	-लें, first.	साहवा	-वी	-वें, sixth.
दुसरा	-री	-रें, second.	सातवा	-वी	-वें, seventh.
तिसरा	-री	-रें, third.	आठवा	-वी	-वें, eighth.
चौथा	-थी	-थें, fourth.	नववा	-वी	-वें, ninth.
पांचवा	-वी	-वें, fifth.	दाहवा	-वी	-वें, tenth.

These are all declined like the demonstrative pronoun असला-ली-लें.

FRACTIONAL NUMBERS.

$\frac{1}{4}$	०। पाव.
$\frac{1}{2}$	०।। अर्धा-वर्ष-वै &c.
$\frac{3}{4}$	०।।। पाऊण.
$1\frac{1}{4}$	१। सव्वा.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	१।। दोड.
$1\frac{3}{4}$	१।।। पावणेदोन, पाउणेदोन.
$2\frac{1}{4}$	२। सव्वादोन.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	२।। अडोच.
$2\frac{3}{4}$	२।।। पावणेतीन, पाउणेतीन.
$3\frac{1}{4}$	३। सव्वातीन.
$3\frac{1}{2}$	३।। साडेतीन.
$3\frac{3}{4}$	३।।। पावणेचार पाउणेचार.

VERBS.

Verb is the grammatical term for *action*. Verbs are either transitive or intransitive.

The only complete voice in Marâthi is the active. The passive is formed for the most part by the addition of the verb जणें; ex. तो मारला जातो He is beaten. Some few verbs though active in form have a middle signification; ex. तो वांकतो He bends himself.

MOODS.

In Marâthi there are four moods:—Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, and Potential.

Those forms which assert directly are said to be in the indicative mood; ex. तें तो करितो He does that.

The imperative mood commands, requests, or prays; ex. तें कर Do that; ईश्वर तुझे कल्याण करो May God bless you!

Assertions that are in sense conditional are put in the subjunctive mood; ex. तूं असें केलें तर मी तुला शिक्षा करीन If you were to do that I should punish you.

The potential mood is that which expresses capability, power, or duty; ex. तें माझ्यानें करवेंत I can do that; आपण आतां जावें you ought to go now.

Tense.

The tenses of a verb show the time of the thing asserted.

अस (which is the root of असणे) to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, I am.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plu.</i>
मी	आहें	आम्ही आहें
तूं	आहेस	तुम्ही आहां, आहांत
तो)		ते)
ती)	आहे	त्या) आहेत
तें)		तीं)

N.B.—Besides the above, there are two other forms of this tense in use : I. होय (generally used in definitions—sometimes used to give emphasis); II. असतो (used to express habit).

Sing.

मी होये
तुं होस
तो }
ती } होय
ते }

Plu.

आम्ही हों
तुम्ही व्हा
ते }
त्या } होत
तीं }

Sing.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	असतां	-यें	-तें
2.	असतोस	-त्येस	-तेंस
3.	असतो	-त्ये	-तें

Plu.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
असतां		
असतां		
असतात		

N.B.—In the Desh the following forms are also to be found in use :—

असतीस for असत्येस
असती „ असत्ये

Some writers use the following forms :—

असतें for असत्यें
असतेस „ असत्येस
असते „ असत्ये

Present Prospective, I am being.

Sing.

1. असत आहे
2. असत आहेस
3. असत आहे

Plu.

असत आहों
असत आहां
असत आहेत

Present Habitual, I am being.

<i>Sing.</i>				<i>Plu.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m. f. n.</i>	
1.	असत	असतीं	-त्यें -तें	असत	असतीं	
2.	असत	असतीस	-त्येस -तेंस	असत	असतां	
3.	असत	असतो	-त्ये -तें	असत	असतान	

Present Perfect.

This tense is not found in the verb असणे. Its place is supplied by बसलों आहे, I have been and am sitting.

Present Prospective, I am about to be.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plu.</i>
1.	असणार आहे	असणार आहेत
2.	असणार आहेस	असणार आहां
3.	असणार आहे	असणार आहेत

Past, I was.

<i>Sing.</i>				<i>Plu.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m. f. n.</i>	
1.	होतों	-त्यें -तें		होतां	-तीं -तों	
2.	होतास	-तीस -तेंस		होतां	-तां -तां	
3.	होता	-तो -तें		होते	-त्या -तीं	

N.B.—The second person plural is sometimes written :

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
होतेत	होतींत, -त्यात	होतींत

Past Progressive, I was being.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		
1.	असत	होतों	-येँ -तें	असत	होतों -तों -तों
2.	असत	होतास	-तोस -तेंस	असत	होतां -तां -तां
3.	असत	होता	-ती -तें	असत	होते -या -तीं

Past Habitual, I was being.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1. असेँ	असूं
2. असस	असां
3. असे	असत.

Pluperfect, I had been.

<i>Sing.</i>			
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	असलों होतों	असल्यें होयें	असलें होतें
2.	असला -तास	असली -तोस	असलें -तेंस
3.	असला -ता	असली -ती	असलें -तें

Plu.

1. असलों-व्या-लीं होतों
2. असलां-लां-लां होतां
3. असले होते -व्या होया -लीं होतीं

Complete Perfect, I began and was.

N.B.—This tense has an inceptive, continuative, and complete force.

Sing.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	असता झालें	असत्यें झाल्यें	असतें झालें
2.	असता झालास	असती झालीस	असतें झालेंस
3.	असता झाला	असतो झाली	असतें झालें

Plu.

1.	असते झालें	असत्या झालें	असतीं झालें
2.	असतां झालां	असत्या झालां	असतीं झालां
3.	असते झाले	असत्या झाल्या	असतीं झालीं

Past Prospective, I was about to be.

*Sing.**Plu.*

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	असणार होतों	-थें -तें	असणार होतों
2.	असणार होतास	-तीस -तेस	असणार होतां
3.	असणार होता	-ती -तें	असणार होते-त्या-तीं

Future Tense, I will be.

*Sing.**Plu.*

1.	असेन	असूं
2.	असशील	असाल
3.	असेल	असतील

Progressive Future, I shall go on being.

*Sing.**Plu.*

1.	असत असेन	असत असूं
2.	असत असशील	असत असाल
3.	असत असेल	असत असतील

Future Perfect, I shall have been.

Sing.

Plu.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	असलों	-व्ये	-लें	असेन	असलों	-व्या	-लीं असूं
2.	असला	-ली	-लें	असशील	असले	-व्या	-लीं असाल
3.	असला	-ली	-लें	असेल	असेल	-व्या	-लीं असतील

IMPERATIVE MOOD, Let me be.

Sing.

Plu.

1.	असूं	असूं
2.	अस or ऐस	असा
3.	असो	असोत

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Past Tense, I should be or have been.

Sing.

Plu.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	असतों	-व्ये	-तें	असतो	असतों	-तो	-तों
2.	असतास	-तीस	-तेंस	असता	असता	-ता	-तां
3.	असता	-ती	-तें	असते	असते	-त्या	-तीं

N.B.—The 2nd person plural is also written :

m. *f. n.*

असतेत असतींत.

Past Progressive, I should be being.

Sing.

Plu.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	असत असतों	-व्ये	-तें	असत असतो	असत असतों	-तो	-तों
2.	असत असतास	-तीस	-तेंस	असत असता	असत असता	-ता	-तां
3.	असत असता	-ती	-तें	असत असते	असत असते	-त्या	-तीं

Pluperfect, I should have been.

Sing.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	असलों असतों,	असव्यें असव्यें,	असलें असतें
3.	असला असतास,	असली असतीस,	असलें असतेंस
3.	असला असता,	असली असती,	असलें असतें

Plu.

1.	असलों असतों,	असव्या असतों,	असलीं असतों
2.	असलां असतां		
3.	असले असते,	असव्या असत्या,	असलीं असतीं

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may, can, might, should, or would be.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	असावा	-वी	-वें	असावे	-व्या	-वीं
2.	असावास	-वीस	-वेंस	असावेत	-व्यात	-वींत
3.	असावा	-वी	-वें	असावे	-व्या	-वीं

N.B.—The construction given above is “Active.”

The “Neuter” construction also may be used; ex. मीं असविं it is to be by me, *i. e.* I ought to be.

Present Progressive, I ought to be being.

I. मीं असत असविं (it ought to be being by me); for the other person *vide* personal pronoun असत असविं remaining unchanged throughout.

Present Habitual, I ought to be in the habit of being.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>		
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1. असत असावा -वी	-वें		असत असावे	-व्या	-वीं
2. असत असावास -वीस	-वेंस		असत असावेत	-व्यात	-वींत
3. असत असावा -वी	-वें		असत असावे	-व्या	-वीं

Past, I might be.

<i>Sing.</i>		
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1. असायाचा होतों,	-ची होत्ये,	-चें होतें
2. असायाचा होतास,	-ची होतीस,	-चें होतेंस
3. असायाचा होता,	-ची होती,	-चें होतें

<i>Plu.</i>		
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1. असायाचे	-च्या	-चीं होतों
2. असायाचे	-च्या	-चीं होतां
3. असायाचे होते,	-च्या होत्या,	-चीं होतीं

N.B.—This tense, like the present, can be used in the “Neuter Construction;” ex. मीं असायाचें होतें it might be by me, *i. e.* I might be.

Future, I may be about to be.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1. असणार असावा -वी	-वें.	

For conjugation *vide* the esent Potential.

Infinitive, असूं to be.

Verbal Noun, असणें being or to be.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, असत, असतां, असतांनां being.

Compound Present, असलें असतां being in a state of being.

Preterite असून Having been.

m. f. n.

Participial Adjective, असलेला -ली -लें being. The participial adjective is declined like the simple adjective.

Future, असणार about to be.

m. f. n.

Future Passive, असावा -ची -वें fit to be.

m. f. n.

Gerundive, Nom. असावयाचा -ची -चें fit to be.

————— Dat. असावयास to be fit to be.

N.B.—असावयाचा. &c. is sometimes written असायाचा &c., and असावयास as असायास.

VERBAL NOUN.

Case.

Nom.	असणें	(The act of) being.
Acc.	असण्यास	to be.
Inst.	असण्यानें	by being.
Dat.	असण्यास	to be.
Abl.	असण्यापासून	from being.
Gen.	असण्याचा	of being.
Loc.	असण्यांत	in being.

Negative Form of असणें to be.

Present Tense, I am not.

1st form.

	Sing.	Plu.
1.	नाहीं	नाहीं
2.	नाहींस	नाहींत
3.	नाहीं	नाहींत

2nd form.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1.	नव्हें	नव्हों
2.	नव्हस or नव्हेस	नव्हां
3.	नव्हे	नव्हत or नव्हेत

3rd form.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	
1.	नसतां	-त्यें	-तें	नसतों
2.	नसतोस	-त्येस	-तेंस	नसतां
3.	नसतो	-त्ये	-तें	नसतात

Past Tense, I was not.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	नव्हतां	-त्यें	-तें	नव्हतां	-तां	-तां
2.	नव्हतास	-तोस	-तेंस	नव्हतां	-तां	-तां
3.	नव्हता	-ती	-तें	तव्हते	-त्या	-तीं

All the other tenses of this verb are regular, and are declined in the same way as those of असणें, the अ being changed into न throughout.

हो (which is the root of होणें) to become.

Present Tense, I become.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
1.	होतां	-त्यें	-तें	होतां
2.	होतोस	-त्येस	-तेंस	होतां
3.	होतो	-त्ये	-तें	होतात

Present Progressive, I am becoming.

Sing.

Plu.

1. होत आहे

होत आहेत

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* आहे (present tense of अस), होत remaining the same throughout.

Present Habitual, I am in the habit of becoming.

Sing.

Plu.

m. f. n.

1. होत असतो -ये -ते होत असतो

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असतो, होत remaining the same throughout.

Present Perfect, I have become.

Sing.

Plu.

m. . n.

1.	झालो	-ये	-ले आहे	झाले आहेत
2.	झाला	-ली	-ले आहेस	झाली आहा
3.	झाला	-ली	-ले आहे	झाले -ल्या -लीं आहेत

Present Prospective, I am about to become.

Sing.

Plu.

1. होणार आहे

होणार आहेत

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* आहे, होणार remaining unchanged throughout.

Past, I became.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>		
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1. झालें	-ल्यें	-लें	झालें	..	..
2. झालास	-लीस	-लेंस	झाली	..	..
3. झाला	-लो	-लें	झाले	-ल्या	-लीं

N.B.—झाली is sometimes written झालीत.

Past Progressive, I was becoming.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
1. होत	होती	-ल्यें	-लें
होत	होती	होत	होत

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* (past tense) होतो, होत remaining the same throughout.

Past Habitual, I used to become.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1. होई	होऊं
2. होईस	व्हा
3. होई	होत

Past Habitual (2nd form).

1. होत असें	होत असूं
2. होत असस	होत असा
3. होत असे	होत असत

Pluperfect, I had become.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
1. झालों	होतों, झाल्यें	होतों, झालें	होतों

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* झालों and होतों.

Complete Perfect, I began and became.

Sing.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	होता झालें,	होयें झाल्यें,	होतें झालें
2.	होता झालास,	होती झालीस,	होतें झालेंस
3.	होता झाला,	होती झाली,	होतें झालें

Plu.

1.	होते झालें	.....	.....
2.	होतां झालां	.....	.....
3.	होते झाले,	होत्या झाल्या,	होतीं झालीं

Past Prospective, I was about to become.

Sing.

Plu.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	होणार होतों	-थें -तें	होणार होतों

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* होतों (past tense), होणार remaining unchanged throughout.

Future, I shall become.

Sing.

Plu.

1.	होईन	होऊं
2.	होशील	व्हाल
3.	होईल	होतील

Future Progressive, I shall be becoming.

Sing.

Plu.

1.	होत असेन	होत असूं
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For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असेन, होत remaining unchanged throughout.

Future Perfect, I shall have become.

Sing.

Plu.

m. f. n.

1. झालों -ल्यें -लें असेन झालें असूं

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* झालें and असेन.

Future Prospective, I shall be about to become.

Sing.

Plu.

1. होणार असेन होणार असूं

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असेन, होणार remaining unchanged throughout.

IMPERATIVE MOOD, Let me become.

Sing.

Plu.

1. होऊं होऊं

2. हो व्हा

3. होऊ होऊत

N.B.—The 3rd person singular and plural are sometimes written होवो and होवोत.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Past Tense, I should become or have become.

Sing.

Plu.

m. f. n.

m. f. n.

1. होतों -ल्यें -लें

होतों

2. होतास -तोस -लेंस

होतां

3. होता -ती -लें

होते -त्या -तीं

Past Progressive, I should have been becoming.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
1. होत असतो	-र्ये	-ते	होत असतो.

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असतो (present subjunctive), होत remaining unchanged throughout.

Pluperfect, I should have become.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
1. झालें असतो,	झाल्ये असते,	झालें असते.	झालें असतो

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* झालें and असतो (subj.).

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense (Active Construction), I may become.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>		
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1. व्हावा	-वी	-वें	व्हावे	-व्या	-वीं
2. व्हावास	-वीस	-वेंस	व्हावे	-व्या	-वीं
3. व्हावा	-वी	-वें	व्हावे	-व्या	-वीं

Present Tense (Neuter Construction), may become by me.

1. मीं व्हावें. For the other persons *vide* personal pronoun, व्हावें remaining the same throughout.

Present Progressive (also Habitual).

I may, can, should be, or should be in the habit of becoming (lit., It may be become by me).

*Sing.**Plu.*

मीं होत असावें

आम्हीं होत असावें

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* the instrumental case of the personal pronouns, होत and असावें remaining unchanged throughout.

N.B.—तू होत असावेंस is a common way of writing the 2nd person, the final स being probably no more than an intensifying particle.

Present Perfect, I may have become.

*Sing.**Plu.*

1. झालें असावा

झालें असावे

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* झालें and असावा.

Past (Active Construction), I might become.

*Sing.**m.**f.**n.*

1. व्हावयाचा होतों, व्हावयाची होत्यें, व्हावयाचें होतें.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Past (Neuter Construction), It might become by me.

*Sing.**Plu.*

1. मीं व्हायाचें होतें

आम्हीं व्हायाचें होतें

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun, व्हायाचें and होतें remaining the same throughout.

Future, I should be about to become.

*Sing.**Plu.**m.**f. n.**m.**f.**n.*

होणार असावा -वी -वें

होणार असावे -व्या -वीं

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असावा, होणार remaining the same throughout.

Infinitive, होऊं to become.

VERBAL NOUN, होणे the act of becoming.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, होत. होतां. होतानां becoming.

Compound Present, होत असतां. होत असतानां being in the state of becoming.

Preterite, होऊन having become.

Compound Past, झालें असतां. झालें असतानां being in the state of having become.

m. f. n.

Participial Adjective, झालेला -ली -लें.

The participial adjective is declined like the common adjective.

Future, होणार about to become.

m. f. n.

Future Passive, व्हावा -वी -वें fit to become.

m. f. n.

Gerundive, Nom. व्हायाचा -ची -चें fit to become.

„ Dat. व्हायास to become fit to become.

N.B.— व्हायाचा &c. is sometimes written व्हावयाचा &c., and व्हायास as व्हावयास.

VERBAL NOUN.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	होणे becoming.	होणीं
Acc.	होण्यास to become.	होण्यांस

Case.	Sing.		Plu.
Inst.	होण्याने	by becoming.	होण्यांनीं
Dat.	होण्यास	to become.	होण्यांस
Abl.	होण्यापासून	from becoming.	होण्यांपासून
Gen.	होण्याचा	of becoming.	होण्यांचा
Loc.	होण्यांत	in becoming.	होण्यांत

Negative Form of होणें to become.

Indicative Mood.

Tense.

<i>Present.</i>	मी होत नाही	I am not becoming.
<i>Present Habitual.</i>	मी होत नसतों	I am not in the habit of becoming.
<i>Past.</i>	मी झालों नाही	I did not become.
<i>Past Progressive.</i>	मी होत नव्हतों	I was not becoming.
<i>Past Habitual.</i>	{ मी होईना } { मी होत नसें }	I was not in the habit of becoming.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	मी झालों नव्हतों	I had not become.
<i>Past Prospective.</i>	मी होणार नव्हतों	I was not about to become.
<i>Future.</i>	मी होणार नाही	I shall not become.
<i>Future Progressive.</i>	मी होत नसेन	I shall not be becoming.
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	मी झालों नसेन	I shall not have become.
<i>Future Prospective.</i>	मी होणार नसेन	I shall not be about to become.

Imperative Mood, Let me not become.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1.	होऊं नको	होऊं नको
2.	होऊं नको	होऊं नका
3.	{ न होऊ न होवो	{ न होऊत न होवोत

Subjunctive Mood.

Tense.

<i>Past.</i>	{ मी न होतों. मी होतोंना. }	I should not become.
<i>Past Pro- gressive.</i>	मी होत नसतों	I should not be be- coming.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	मी झालों नसतों	I should not have be- come.

Potential Mood.

Tense.

<i>Present.</i>	मी होऊं नये	I may not become.
<i>Present Pro- gressive.</i>	{ मी होत नसावा मी होत असूं नये }	I may not be becom- ing.
<i>Present Per- fect.</i>	मी झालों नसावा	I may not have be- come.
<i>Past.</i>	मीं व्हावयाचें नव्हतें	It might not have become by me.
<i>Future.</i>	मी होणार नसावा	I should not be about to become.

The participles, gerunds, &c., are the same as those of the positive verbs with the addition of न; ex. होण्यास to become, न होण्यास not to become.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

In addition to the two auxiliary verbs असणें to be, and होणें to become, the following are in use in Marāṭhi:—

जाणें to go; ex. असें करित जा go on doing so.

येणें to come; ex. मला चालता येतें I can walk.

देणें to give; ex. मी तिला बसूं देतों I allow her to sit.

लागणें to begin, or to set to; तो रडूं लागला he began to cry.

बसणें to sit; तो सदा हसत बसतो he is always laughing.

पाहणें to see; तो त्याचें पागेटें घेऊं पाहतो he tries to get his turban.

These verbs are defective:—

{	पाहिजे it is wanted; मला आंबा दिला पाहिजे I must have a mango given to me.
	नको do not; जाऊं नको Do not go.
	नये should not be; शूद्रानें दान घेऊं नये a Shudra should not receive charity.
	नलगे is not necessary; मला ती तरवार घेणें नलगे it is not necessary for me to take that sword.

N.B.—देणें, लागणें, पाहणें, नको, नये require the verbs to which they are auxiliary to be placed in the infinitive of purpose (ऊं).

बसणें and जाणें require the present participle (त).

येणें requires the present participles (त or ता).

पाहिजे requires the past participle passive (ल).

नलगे requires the gerund (ण).

TRANSITIVE VERB कर (which is the root of करणें) to do.

Present Tense, I do or make.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>	
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	
1.	करितों	-त्यें	-तें	करितों
2.	करितोस	-त्येस	-तेंस	करितां
3.	करितो	-त्ये	-तें	करितात

Present Progressive, I am doing.

Sing.

Plu.

1. करित आहे

करित आहें

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* आहे, करित remaining the same throughout.

Present Habitual, I am in the habit of doing.

Sing.

Plu.

m. f. n.

m. f. n.

1. करित असतो -त्ये -तें

करित असतो

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असतो, करित remaining unchanged throughout.

Present Perfect, It has been done by me.

Sing.

Plu.

m. f. n.

m. f. n.

मी केला -ली -लें आहे

मी केले -ल्या -लीं आहेत

For 2nd and 3rd persons, &c. *vide* the personal pronoun, which is always to be placed in the instrumental case, whilst the verb agrees in gender and number with its noun.

Present Prospective, I am about to do.

Sing.

Plu.

1. करणार आहे

करणार आहें

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* आहे, करणार remaining unchanged throughout.

Past, made by me.

Sing.

Plu.

m. f. n.

m. f. n.

1. मीं केला -ली -लें मीं केले -ल्या -लीं

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun.

Past Progressive, I was doing.

Sing.

Plu.

m. f. n.

m. f. n.

1. करित होतों -थें -तें करित होतों

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* होतों (past tense),
करित remaining unchanged throughout.

*Past Habitual (1st form), I was in the habit
of doing.*

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 1. करीं | करूं |
| 2. करीस | करां |
| 3. करी | करीत |

Past Habitual (2nd form).

1. करित असें करित असूं

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असें, करित remain-
ing the same throughout.

Pluperfect, Had been done by me.

Sing.

m.

f.

n.

मीं केला होता, -ली -ती, -लें -तें

For 2nd and 3rd persons &c. *vide* rule given under
the present perfect tense.

Complete Perfect, I began and made.

Sing.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	करता झालों,	-त्यें -ल्यें,	-तें -लें
2.	करिता झालास,	-ती -लीस,	-तें -लेंस
3.	करिता झाला,	-ती -ली,	-तें -लें

Plu.

1.	करिते झालों,	-त्या -लें,	-तीं -लें
2.	करिते झालां,	-त्या -लां,	-तीं -लां
3.	करिते झाले,	-त्या -ल्या,	-तीं -लीं

Past Prospective, I was about to do.

Sing.

Plu.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m. f. n.</i>
1.	करणार होतों	-त्यें	-तें	करणार होतों.	

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* होतों, करणार remaining the same throughout.

Future, I will make.

Sing.

Plu.

1.	करोन	करूं
2.	करशील	कराल
3.	करील	करतील

Future Progressive, I shall be making.

Sing.

Plu.

1.	करित असेन	करित अमूं
2.	करित असशील	करित असाल
3.	करित असेल	करित असनील

Future Perfect, shall have been done by me.

Sing.

m.	f.	n.
मैं केल	-ली	-लें असेल

For 2nd and 3rd persons, &c. *vide* personal pronoun, and असेल.

Future Prospective, I shall be about to do.

1. करणार असेन करणार असूं

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असेन, करणार remaining the same throughout.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense, Let me do.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1.	करूं	करूं
2.	कर	करा
3.	करो	करोत

Subjunctive Mood.

Past Tense, I should do or should have done.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
1.	करितों	-ल्यें	-लें	करितों	..	..
2.	करितास	-तीस	-लेंस	करितां	..	..
3.	करिता	-ती	-लें	करिते	-ल्या	-तीं

Past Progressive, I should have been doing or should have been in the habit of doing.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>
	m.	f.	n.	
1.	करित असतों	-ल्यें	-लें	करित असतों

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असतों (subj.); कर्त्तृ रहित
remaining unchanged throughout.

Pluperfect, (Passive Construction), would have
been done by me.

m. *f.* *n.*

1. मीं केला असता, केली असती, केलें असतें

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun
केला and असता (subj.).

Pluperfect (Neuter Construction), It would have
been done by me to.

Sing.

1. मीं केलें असतें

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun, केलें,
and असतें remaining unchanged throughout.

Potential Mood.

Present (Passive Construction), may be done by me.

Sing.

m. *f.* *n.*

1. मीं करावा -वी -वें

For 2nd and 3rd persons, &c. *vide* personal pro-
noun and करावा.

Present (Neuter Construction), It may be
done by me to.

Sing.

1. मीं करावें

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun, करावें
remaining unchanged throughout.

Present Progressive (Passive Construction) I may, can, should be, or should be in the habit of doing.

Sing.

Plu.

m. f. n.

m. f. n.

मीं करित असावा -वी -वें मीं करित असावें -व्या -वीं

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun and असावा, करित remaining unchanged throughout.

Present Progressive (Neuter Construction), It may, should, &c. be done by me to.

Sing.

1. मीं करित असावें

For 2nd and 3rd persons, &c. *vide* personal pronoun, करित असावें remaining unchanged throughout.

Present Perfect (Passive Construction), It may have been done by.

Sing.

m.

f.

n.

1. मीं केला असावा, केली असावी, केलें असावें.

For 2nd and 3rd persons, &c. *vide* personal pronoun केला and असावा.

Present Perfect (Neuter Construction), It may have been done by me to.

Sing.

1. मीं केलें असावें

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun, केलें असावें remaining the same throughout.

Past (Passive Construction), ought to or might have been done by.

Sing.

m.

f.

n.

1. मीं करायाचा होता, करायाची होती, करायाचें होतें.

For 2nd and 3rd persons &c. *vide* personal pronoun करायाचा and होता.

Past (Neuter Construction), It ought to or might have been done by me to.

Sing.

1. मीं करायाचें होतें.

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun, करायाचें होतें remaining the same throughout.

Future, I should be about to make.

Sing.

Plu.

m. f. n.

m. f. n.

करणार असावा -वी -वें

करणार असावे -व्या -वीं

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असावा (potential), करणार remaining unchanged throughout.

Verbal Noun, करणें the act of doing.

Infinitive, करूं to do.

Participles.

Present, करित, करितां, करितांनां doing.

Compound Present, करित असतां being in the state of doing.

Preterite, करून having done.

Compound Past, केलें असतां being in the state of having done.

m. f. n.

Participial Adjective, केलला -ली -लें done.*Future*, करणार about to do.*Future Passive*, करावें fit to be done.

VERBAL NOUN.

Case.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom.	करणे doing	करणीं
Acc.	करण्यास to do	करण्यांस
Inst.	करण्यानें by doing	करण्यांनीं
Dat.	करण्यास to do	करण्यांस
Abl.	करण्यापासून from doing	करण्यांपासून
Gen.	करण्याचा of doing	करण्यांचा
Loc.	करण्यांत in doing	करण्यांत

CAUSAL VERB.

The causal verb is formed by altering the final णे of the common verb into विणे. (All common verbs, however, cannot be made causal, ex. करविणे to cause to make).

N.B.—करविणे is sometimes written करिवणे, करवणे, करीवणे.

Roots ending in ह and monosyllabic roots take विवणे instead of विणे; ex. लिहणे becomes in its causal form लिहविवणे, and देणे becomes देविवणे. Some intransitive verbs form their causative by changing their root-vowels; ex.,

पडणें	to fall	पाडणें	to cause to fall
चरणें	to feed	चारणें	to cause to feed
तरणें	to save	तारणें	to cause to save
टळणें	to pass by	टाळणें	to cause to pass by
तुटणें	to break	तोडणें	to cause to break
फाटणें	to be rent	फाडणें	to cause to be rent
फिटणें	to get loose	फेडणें	to loosen
फुटणें	to get split	फोडणें	to split
सरणें	to stir	सारणें	to cause to stir
मरणें	to die	मारणें	to kill
दबणें	to subside	दाबणें	to cause to subside

By the addition of an extra व the causative is made doubly causal; ex. करणें to make, करविणें to cause to make, करविवणें to cause to cause to make.

POTENTIAL VERBS.

The potential verb is formed by the addition of ववणें, when the root is monosyllabic, and by the addition of वणें or ववणें when the root is polysyllabic; ex. करवणें to be able to do, जाववणें to be able to go, देववणें to be able to give.

Potential verb, देववणें to be able to give.

<i>Tense.</i>	<i>मल or माझ्याने</i>	<i>Indicative Mood.</i>
<i>Present.</i>		It may be given by me.
<i>Present Progressive.</i>	देववते	I can go on giving.
<i>Present Habitual.</i>	देववत आहे	I can be in the habit of giving.
<i>Present Perfect.</i>	देववत असते	I have been able to give.
<i>Present Prospective.</i>	देववले आहे	I may be about to give.
<i>Past.</i>	देववणार आहे	I could give.
<i>Past Progressive.</i>	देववले	I could go on giving.
<i>Past Habitual.</i>	देववत होते	
	{ देववे }	I could be in the habit of giving.
	{ देववत असे }	
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	देववले होते	I had been able to give.
<i>Complete Perfect.</i>	देववते झाले	I could begin to give.
<i>Past Prospective.</i>	देववणार होते	I was about to be able to give.
<i>Future.</i>	देववे	I shall be able to give.
<i>Future Progressive.</i>	देववत असेल	I shall be able to go on giving.
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	देववले असेल	I shall have been able to give.
<i>Future Prospective.</i>	देववणार असेल	I shall be able to be about to give.

Imperative Mood.

माइयानें or मला देववो Let me be able to give.

*Subjunctive Mood.**Tense.*

<i>Past.</i>	माइयानें or मला देववतें	I should be able to give.
<i>Past Pro-</i> <i>gressive.</i> }	” ” देववत असतें	I should have been able to be giving.
<i>Pluperfect.</i> ”	” देववलें असतें	I should have been able to give.

*Potential Mood.**Tense.*

<i>Present.</i>	माइयानें or मला देववावें	I may be able to give.
<i>Present Pro-</i> <i>gressive.</i> }	” ” देववत असावें	I may be able to go on giving.
<i>Present Perfect.</i> }	” ” देववलें असावें	I may have been able to give.
<i>Past.</i>	” ” { देववावें होतें { देववायाचें होतें	I might be able to give.
<i>Future.</i>	” ” देववणार असावें	I should be about to be able to give.
<i>Verbal Noun.</i>	देववणें	To be able to give.
<i>Infinitive.</i>	देववूं	To be able to give.

Participles.

<i>Present.</i>	देववत्, देववतां	capable of giving.
<i>Compound Present.</i>	देववत् असतां	being in the state of being capable of giving.
<i>Preterite.</i>	देववून	having been capable of giving.
<i>Compound Preterite.</i>	देववल्ले असतां	being in a state of being able to be given.
	<i>m. f. n.</i>	
<i>Participial Adjective.</i>	देववलेल-ली-लें	capable of being given.
<i>Future.</i>	देववणार	about to be able to give.
<i>Future Passive.</i>	देववावें	fit to be capable of being given.

VERBAL NOUN.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	देववणे	being capable of giving	देववणीं
Acc.	देववण्यास	to be capable of giving	देववण्यांस
Inst.	देववण्याने	by being capable of giving	देववण्यांनीं
Dat.	देववण्यास	to be capable of giving	देववण्यांस
Abl.	देववण्यापासून	from being capable of giving	देववण्यांपासून
Gen.	देववण्याचा	of being capable of giving	देववण्यांचा
Loc.	देववण्यांत	in being capable of giving	देववण्यांत

ADVERBS.

Adverbs are indeclinable words used to qualify the meaning of verbs, adjectives, participles, postpositions, and other adverbs; ex.—

Verb.	कुत्रा मोठ्याने ओरडतो	The dog barks loudly.
Adjective.	तो फार गर्विष्ठ आहे	He is very proud.
Participle.	तो लवकर चालत आहे	He is going quickly.
Postposition.	तो अगदीं आंत शिरतो	He goes right into.
Adverb.	तो अतिशय मोठ्याने वाचतो	He reads very loudly.

PARTICLES.

Particles are either postpositions, prepositions, or conjunctions.

POSTPOSITIONS.

Postpositions are indeclinable words used to mark a relation between two words or terms in a sentence; ex. त्याच्या ठायीं in him, तिजजवळ near her.

PREPOSITIONS.

There are in Marâthi a few prepositions which have been borrowed from other languages; ex. अजतरक from.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are indeclinable words which connect sentences; ex. जर असें करशील तर मार खाशील If you do so you shall eat a beating.

COMPOUND WORDS.

(समास).

In Marâthi there are several words compounded of two or more words of the same or different kinds; ex. आईबाप parents. They may be divided into three classes :—

1. Copulative Compounds (द्वन्द्व).

2. Determinative Compounds (including inflexional (तत्पुरुष) and appositional (कर्मधारय).

3. Relative Compounds (बहुव्रीहि).

It must be observed that when a greater or lesser number of words are combined to form one new term, the characteristic signs of case and number are generally rejected by all the members of the compound except the last.

1. COPULATIVE COMPOUNDS.

Compounds of this class consist of nouns which if not compounded would be joined by a particle signifying "and;" ex. ब्रम्हाविष्णुमहेश Bramhâ, Vishnu, Mahesh.

2. DETERMINATIVE COMPOUNDS.

Determinative Compounds consist of two parts, the first of which restricts the signification of the second. They are either inflexional or appositional.

Inflexional Compounds.

When the determinative is used in the sense of a case governed by the second part, the compound is called तत्पुरुष T'utpurusha; ex.—

Acc.	द्विजदण्ड	a Brâhman's punishment.
Inst.	कृपावलोकन	with kind regard.
Dat.	कृष्णार्पण	devoted to Krishna.
Abl.	स्वर्गगतन	a fall from heaven.
Gen.	राजवाडा	a king's palace.
Loc.	गृहप्रवेश	entering into a house.

These compounds when attributives take the gender of the noun with which they agree, but when appellatives take generally the gender of the last part of the compound.

Appositional Compounds.

When the determinative (*i. e.* first) part is used in the sense of an apposition expressed by a substantive, adjective, adverb, or particle, the compound is called appositional; नीळगिरी, blue mountain, घनःशाम as black as a cloud. Compounds of this class may consist of attributives only; ex. शुक्लकृष्ण white and black.

The compounds in which the determinative word is a numeral form a subdivision of this species. Any numeral except *one* may form its first part. It is called द्विगु; ex. चतुर्युग four ages.

मध्यमपदलोपी compounds form a sub-division of this species. शक्रपार्थिव is an example of this class of compound.

3. RELATIVE COMPOUNDS.

A determinative compound may be used as the attribute of a substantive, and consequently become an adjective; ex. the karmadharaya compound महाबाहु *great arm* may be used as an attribute of a mighty king in the sense of having a great arm; चक्रपाणि, having a chakra in hand.

VERB CONSTRUCTIONS (PRAYOGAS).

In Marâṭhi there are three systems of construction : (1) *Active* (Kartari), (2) *Passive* (Karmani), (3) *Neuter* (Bhavi).

1. *Active*.—In this construction the verb agrees with its nominative in number, gender, and person; ex. तो पाणी पितो he drinks water.

In this construction the object is generally placed in the nominative case. Proper nouns and pronouns are, however, always put in the accusative case when objects of a verb; ex. तो गोविंदास धरितो he catches Govindā, तो त्याला मारितो he strikes him. Names of animals may optionally be put in the nominative or accusative case; ex. तो घोडा विकतो or तो घोड्यास विकतो he sells a horse.

In poetry the following construction is not uncommon :—

“समयीं पराक्रमाते करिति शुभ यशोधनाश समयज्ञ.” मोरोपंत.

2. *Passive*.—In this construction the verb agrees with its object, which is in the nominative case, in number, gender, and person, the agent being generally placed in the instrumental case; ex. मीं घोडा विकला the horse was sold by me.

N.B.—Sentences such as the following, though the agent is not placed in the instrumental case, belong to the passive construction; तुला स्नान करावे लागेल you will have to bathe, आम्हांस रथ करता येतो we can make (build) a carriage, मला आंबा पाहिजे I want a mango.

The following construction is not uncommon in poetry :—

“वरिलासि मत्सखीने.....” मोरोपंत.

3.—*Neuter*. In this construction the verb is always placed in the neuter gender, third person singular, the subject being generally in the instrumental case, and the object, if the verb is transitive, in the accusative case; ex. मीं तिला धरिलें (lit. it was caught to her by me) I caught her, मीं पलंगावर निजावे (lit. it must be slept on the bed by me) I must sleep on the bed.

N.B.—This construction is only used for animate objects. But the poetical construction—

“पात्रांतें तोडावें धीरें न कदापि पाप जोडावें”
is not incorrect.

Intransitive verbs in the potential mood follow this or the active construction—

“—————बैसावें जै सभेंत मत्तातें.” मोरोपंत

Sentences such as the following, though the agent is not placed in the instrumental case, belong to this construction; ex. मला निजावें लागतें I must sleep, मला जातां येतें I can go, हरीस लिहिलें पाहिजे Hari must write.

Impersonal verbs follow the passive construction; उजाडतें it dawns, सांजावतें it becomes evening.

SYNTAX.

Syntax describes the arrangement of words into sentences, and all syntax may be classified under the heads of Concord and Government.

CONCORDS.

There are in Marâṭhi two concords:—(1) between the nominative case and the verb; (2) between the adjective &c. and substantive. In Marâṭhi there is only one government, *i.e.* that of the transitive verb.

1ST CONCORD.

Every sentence consists of two parts: the *subject* which is the person or thing spoken of; and the *predicate*, or that which is said of the subject.

The subject of a sentence may be expressed by a substantive or substantival expression; ex. घोडा धांवतो the horse runs. त्याणें चोरी केली हें नीट नाहीं *that he should have robbed* is bad.

In Marâṭhi the subject is in the nominative or the instrumental case; ex. घोडा धांवतो the horse runs, त्याणें चोरी केली he stole.

The verb agrees with its nominative in gender, number, and person; ex. ती स्त्री रडत्ये that woman weeps. When a verb has more than one nominative it agrees with the last; ex. ते आणि ती गेली they and she went. In the case of the imperative mood, if the verb has more than one nominative it agrees with the more worthy; ex. मी व तूं धांवूं let me and you run, तुम्ही व त्या जा let you and them go.

N.B.—In Marâthi several nominatives of different genders are sometimes followed by हीं *these*, or अशीं *such*, and the verb takes its gender and number accordingly; ex. मुलगा, मुलगी व मूल हीं आलीं a boy, a girl, and a child—*these* came.

The predicate consists either of a verb or of a noun (adjective or substantive) joined to the subject by the substantive verb असणे to be. When the predicate is a verb, it agrees with its subject in gender, number, and person; ex. ती निजत्ये she sleeps.

When the predicate consists of an adjective or a participial adjective, it agrees with its subject in gender, number, and case; ex. तरवार चांगली आहे the sword is good, घोडा धरलेला आहे the horse has been caught.

When the predicate consists of a substantive, it cannot, as a rule, agree with the subject either in gender or number; ex. रामा मूल आहे Râmâ is a child.

When one noun is used to explain another, it is put in the same case as the noun it explains; ती बाई लक्ष्मी आहे that woman is a Lakshmî.

The Nominative Case.

The nominative is the case which *names* the subject of a proposition, *i. e.* the person or thing of which anything is predicated.

N.B.—The subject in Marâṭhi may be either in the nominative or the instrumental case.

In Marâṭhi the use of the nominative for the accusative case is common; ex. तो वाघ मारतो he kills a tiger.

In Marâṭhi the use of the nominative for the genitive case is also common; ex. तीन तोळे सोनें three tolahs of gold.

The Accusative Case.

The accusative denotes the object of transitive verbs.

Verbs and adjectives denoting extent of time or space govern the accusative of the noun describing that extent; ex. तो तीन कोश चालला he walked three *koss*, नदी तीन कोश लांब आहे the river is three *koss* long.

The Instrumental Case.

The instrumental case denotes the agent, implement, or the means by which anything is done. It also expresses the manner or degree in which any object is effected, and also the characteristics by which any object is marked; तो मोठ्यानें बोलतो he talks loudly, तो शेंडीनें ब्राह्मण दिसतो he seems to be a Brâhman by his lock of hair.

The Dative Case.

The dative generally expresses the person or thing to or for which, or in regard to which, something is, or is done: it may therefore be termed the case of the remoter object.

In Marâṭhi the dative sometimes stands for the locative case; ex. डोक्यास त्याच्या पागोटें होतें a puggree was on his head, तो बेळगांवास गेला he went to Belgaum

The dative is optionally used with the gerundive for the instrumental case; ex. तें मला करायाचें आहे I have to do that. The dative is also used in Marâthi wherein other languages the accusative (and in Sanscrit the ablative) is used; ex. मी त्याला भित्तों I fear him.

The Ablative Case.

The ablative expresses a variety of relations defining and modifying the predicate—that is, all those relations which in English are expressed by the preposition *from*; ex. बेळगांवाहून तो गेला he went from Belgaum, मत्सरापासून द्वेष होतो hatred springs from envy, बेळगांवाहून गोवं तीस कोश आहे Goa is thirty *koss* from Belgaum.

The Genitive Case.

The genitive serves principally to denote that relation between two substantives by which the two conjointly express only one idea, the genitive supplying the place of a qualifying adjective.

In Marâthi the genitive is sometimes used for the locative case; ex. तो रात्रीचा वाचितो he reads at night: and also for the instrumental; ex. माझ्या बोलण्याचा त्याला राग येतो he becomes angry at my words: and also for the ablative; ex. मी कालचा त्यास सांगतों I have been telling him since yesterday.

The subjective genitive is common in Marâthi; ex. लोकांचा जुलूम the tyranny exercised by the people: the objective genitive is uncommon; ex. ईश्वराची भक्ति God's worship.

The Locative Case.

The locative case denotes the place where, and the time at which anything is or is done.

In Marāṭhi the locative is sometimes used for the instrumental case; ex. रिक्काम्या हातीं बाजारांत जाऊं नये one should not go to the market empty-handed, तोंडीं तो बोलला he answered verbally. This case is also used sometimes where the preposition वर *on* might be expected to govern its noun; ex. पायांत जोडा a shoe on a foot, बोटांत अंगठी a ring on a finger.

The Vocative Case.

The vocative case is used to address a person or thing, and is inserted in clauses without affecting their construction.

2ND CONCORD.

The adjective, pronoun, numeral or participle used attributively agrees with its substantive (to a certain extent) in gender, number, and case.

N.B.—It seems certain that in Marāṭhi adjectives formerly had case-terminations, as they have in Sanscrit. These terminations have been dropped, but we have the base form of the adjective to agree with its substantive when in any case other than the nominative; ex. चांगल्या पुरुषाचा of a good man.

The same rule applies to pronouns and participles used attributively; ex. त्या स्त्रियेचा of that woman, धरलेल्या तरवारीनें with a sword taken hold of.

Numerals ending in अ (exc. एक, which in cases other than the nominative becomes एका) do not take their base form when qualifying substantives.

When there are several substantives of the same gender, the adjective agreeing with them is made plural, and of the same gender as the substantives.

It is usual to introduce हा *this* or असा *such* after the substantives with whose gender and number they agree; ex. त्या स्त्रिया व मुली या चांगल्या आहेत those women and girls, *these* are good.

When there are many substantives of different genders, the adjective agreeing with them is put in the neuter plural, हीं or अशीं being generally added before the adjective, as in the foregoing rule; ex. मुलगा, मुलगी, व मुलगे हीं चांगलीं आहेत, the boy, girl, and child, *these* are good.

THE RELATIVE (DEFINITIVE) PRONOUN.

In Marâthi the (so-called) relative pronoun is seldom used as it is in other languages. In Marâthi it precedes its substantive, with which it agrees in gender, number, and case, just as adjectives do, being followed by a demonstrative pronoun; ex. जो पुरुष तेथे धांवत आहे त्याला बोलाव call that man who is running there.

It is also used independently; ex. जो श्रम करितो तो उद्योगी he is industrious who labours.

GOVERNMENT OR DEPENDENCE.

When one word depends upon another it is governed by it. In Marâthi the only example of government is that between a transitive verb and accusative case; ex. मी त्याला मारितों I strike him.

N.B.—This is *objective combination*, which must be distinguished from *attributive combination*, which is that of the substantive and adjective &c., and also from *predicative combination*, which is that of the subject and predicate.

CLAUSES AND THEIR RELATIONS TO ONE ANOTHER.

A clause is either independent or subordinate. Independent clauses simply state facts in the form of assertions or questions. Subordinate sentences are generally so constructed as to be unable to stand alone, and they can only be understood when viewed in connection with another. Subordinate clauses are joined to their leading clauses by conjunctions; ex. तो वाईट आहे म्हणून मला आवडत नाहीं he is bad, therefore I do not like him: by relative pronouns; ex. जे जे तेथे होते त्यांस हें माहित आहे all those who were there know this: by demonstrative pronouns; ex. मी काय करूं असें तो विचारूं लागला he began to ask what he should do.

Two or more clauses may be joined together in such a way, by copulative or adversative conjunctions, that none of them is subordinate to another. Such clauses are co-ordinate, and they may be all leading or all subordinate clauses of the same sentence.

PARTICIPLES.

Those participles, which are declinable, are like adjectives, in that they agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case. Participles can govern cases; ex. त्याला मारून तो पळाला having struck him he ran off. The future and past participles agree with their substantives; ex. धांवणारा घोडा the horse about to run; बांधली गाय the tied-up cow.

The indefinite past (preterite) participle is used to suspend clauses, and takes the place of conjunctions; ex. तिला पाहून तो गेला having seen her he went. In Marâthi this participle can be used absolutely; ex. पक्ष्यांनीं निश्चय

करून त्यास ठार मारिले the birds, having determined, slew him. The present participle is also used absolutely; ex. दिवस स्वच्छ असता लोक फिरतात the day being fine, people walk about.

PROSODY.

All Marāṭhi verse is made up of long or short syllables. A short letter is made long by the lengthening of its vowel; ex. क is short, का is long : इ is short, ई is long : कि is short, की is long.

A short letter becomes long when it precedes a complex consonant, an anusvāra, or a visarga. It may be made long if occurring at the end of a line.

There are only two kinds of feet, trisyllabic and quadrisyllabic. The following list shows the trisyllabic feet :—

1.	Nagana	७	७	७
2.	Magana	—	—	—
3.	Jagana	७	—	७
4.	Ragana	—	७	—
5.	Bhagana	—	७	७
6.	Sagana	७	७	—
7.	Jagana	७	—	—
8.	Tagan	—	—	७

Of the trisyllabic feet metre there are twenty-one orders, which are again divided into numerous varieties. This metre is regulated by the “number of syllables,” irrespective of their quantity. Stanzas or Shlokas generally consist of two lines or hemistichs, each of which is again divided into two parts, so that the entire Shloka is composed of four lines. These lines are generally, but not always, of equal length and corre-

sponding quantities. The following are the different orders of this metre, with their varieties :—

1. *Gayatri*, containing 6 s. (syllables) in each of its four lines, and having 11 v. (varieties). It is uncommon.

2. *Ushnih*, 7 s. 8 v. (uncommon).

3. *Anushtubh*, 8 s. 12 v.; ex. :

नित्य नव्हे त्या करितां कां झटतां कां श्रमतां ।

जा भगवन्नाम वदा निर्भय गा त्यास सदा ॥

This variety is called माणवक.

4. *Vṛihati*, 9 s. 12 v. (uncommon).

5. *Pankti*, 10 s. 14 v. (uncommon).

6. *Trishtubh*, 11 s. 4 v.; ex. :

वामअंकगतभूमिकुमारी वामबाहुसुरता सुकुमारी ।

वल्कलांबरजटाअभिराम देखतो भरत त्या अभिराम ॥

7. *Jagati*, 12 s. 30 v.; ex. :

नसे गर्व अंगीं सदा वीतरागी

क्षमा शांति भोगी दयादक्षयोगी ।

नसे लोभ ना क्षोभ ना दैन्यवाणा

अशा लक्षणीं जाणिजे योगिराणा ॥

8. *Atijagati*, 13 s. 16 v.

9. *Shakhari*, 14 s. 20 v.; ex. :

तूं ईश ये रिति उपाधि जयासि विद्या

तूं जीवही धरुनि ही अससी अविद्या ।

जो स्वानुभूत रहित त्रिगुणाभिमान

त्यातें नमो स्थिरचरांतहि जो समान ॥

10. *Atishakvari*, 15 s. 18 v.; ex. :

करि हरि यमुनाहो मूढ गंगावनाची
मिरवि धवल पुष्पी दीप्ति गंगावनाची ।
सित असित नद्यांच्या संगर्भो श्रीत्रिवेणी
तसिच यदुपतीनें घातली चित्रवेणी ॥

11. *Ashti*, 16 s. 12 v. (uncommon).

12. *Atyashti*, 17 s. 17 v.; ex. :

॥ पृथ्वी ॥

कड्या वरुनियां उड्या प्रथम टाकुनी त्या गड्या
गडे पशुप भेटती तटतटां भुजीं आंगड्या ।
फुगोनि तनु फार ती मनगटीं कडीं दाटती
सुखें अमित वाटती विरहसिंधुतें आटती ॥

शिखरिणी.

असा येतां देखे रथनिकट तो श्यामल हरी
नृपा गांगेयाच्या हृदयें भरल्या प्रेमलहरी ।
शरांतें चापांतें त्यजुनि बदला गद्गदरवें
जगन्नाथें केलें मज सकल लोकांत बरवें ॥

मन्दाक्रान्ता.

नानाशास्त्रान्वित तनय हा मैथिलेचा प्रतापी
आविर्भावे दहन करितो पण्डितांच्या हि पंक्ती
ऐसा त्याचा भुज बळ नव्हे स्तोम ज्ञानांमृताचा
घाला घाली तुडावे विपदीं कीर्तिभ्रष्टां समस्तां ॥

हरिणी.

प्रथम गमला ऐसा मोठा अधर्मचि तो दिलें
नमन वचना कामें नाहीं च तें अनुमेदिलें ।

मग कथित या जाया जाया स्वसंशय वृत्त मीं
रति मदन तूं हें तें होय प्रभा स्मर हत्तमीं ॥

13. *Dhriti*, 18 s. 17 v. (uncommon).

14. *Atidhriti*, 19 s. 13 v. ; ex. :

शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

छायानायकसा निदाघसमयीं छाया करी तो विधू ।
वांया या हृदयाश्रमासि करितो दायादसा हा मधू
जाया जे रुचली मनीं तिजकडे जायानयें कीं पहा
रायाला न गमे न जाय रजनी आयास होती महा ॥

15. *Kṛiti*, 20 s. 4 v. (uncommon).

16. *Prakṛiti*, 21 s. 3 v. ; ex. :

स्रग्धरा.

भृंगांची पंक्ति मौर्वी कुसुममयधनू बाण तेहि प्रसूनें
लीलेने दास केले असुर सुरनर प्रौढ ही ब्रह्मसूनें ।
तोचि प्रद्युम्न साक्षात् अजितसुत युवा ज्या रणीं शस्त्रपाणी
बाहे पाहे तदार्थी तिलसहित तथा सोडिजे कां न पाणी.

17. *Akṛiti*, 22 s. 3 v. (uncommon).

18. *Vikṛiti*, 23 s. 6 v. (uncommon).

19. *Sankṛiti*, 24 s. 5 v. (uncommon).

20. *Atikṛiti*, 25 s. 2 v. (uncommon).

21. *Utkṛiti*, 26 s. 3 v. (uncommon).

Of the quadrisyllabic feet metre there are sixteen orders, each of which is again divided into sixteen varieties. Five of these orders are important. This metre is regulated by the quantity of syllables.

1. *Arya*, contains 30 syllables in the first line and 27 in the second. Each stanza contains two lines, and each line seven and a half feet. The

sixth foot of the second line consists of a short syllable only. In the first line the sixth foot must be a long syllable between two short or four short syllables. The odd feet in either line must never be a long syllable between two short ; ex. :

नूतनपल्लव फुटला असला तरु आणला प्रियेनें तो ।

लवकर चाखायाला तोंडाशीं गज पहा नेतो ॥

2. *Udgiti*, contains 27 syllables in the first line and 30 in the second.

3. *Upagiti*, contains 27 syllables in each line ; ex. :

हैं सर्व अंग फुललें कुमुद जसें चंद्रकिरणानिं ।

फुलतें काय कधीं तें सांग बरें सूर्यकिरणानिं ॥

4. *Giti*, contains 30 short syllables in each line ; ex. :

हृणञ्जनि अनुसरावें सुज्ञें न क्रोधलोभकाममता ।

पतनार्थ कां अहंता पोषावी गा तशीच कां ममता ॥

5. *Aryagiti*, contains 32 short syllables in each line ; ex. :

काढित असतां धारा, टाकुनि अनुसरति युवति जगदाधारा ।

तापवितां दुध मणिकीं, त्यजिति अमृत पाजितो विबुधमणिकीं ॥

Besides the metres given above, which are all derived from Sanscrit, there are some few purely Marâṭhi, viz., Pada, Ovi, Abhang, Dindi, Saki, Savayi, Lavani, Katava, Arti, Bhupali. There are varieties of these too numerous to be mentioned here.

APPENDIX I.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS.

Letter	अक्षर
Vowel	स्वर
Short	ऋस्व
Long	दीर्घ
Consonant	व्यंजन
Combination Letters	संधि
Elision	लोप
Insertion	आगम
Change	आदेश
{ Uninflected Word	{ प्रकृति
{ Crude Word	
Base Form	सामान्यरूप
Inflected Word	पद
Affix	प्रत्यय
Prefix	उपसर्ग
Sentence	वाक्य
Noun	नाम
Gender	लिंग
Masculine	पुंल्लिंग
Feminine	स्त्रीलिंग
Neuter	नपुंसकलिंग
Number	वचन
Singular	एकवचन
Plural	अनेकवचन

Case	विभक्ति
Nominative (1st)	प्रथमा
Accusative (2nd)	द्वितीया
Instrumental (3rd)	तृतीया
Dative (4th)	चतुर्थी
Ablative (5th)	पंचमी
Genitive (6th)	षष्ठी
Locative (7th)	सप्तमी
Vocative (8th)	संबोधन
Declension	रूप
Adjective	विशेषण
Numeral	संख्यावाचक
Pronoun	सर्वनाम
Verb	क्रियापद
Root	धातु
Agent (nom. to verb)	कर्ता
Object (governed by verb)	कर्म
Person	पुरुष
1st	प्रथम
2nd	द्वितीय
3rd	तृतीय
Inflected Forms of the Verb	आख्यातरूप
Mood	अर्थ
Indicative	स्वार्थ
Imperative	आज्ञार्थ
Subjunctive	संकेतार्थ
Potential	विध्यर्थ
Verbal Noun	धातुसाधितनाम
{ Participle }	
{ Gerund }	धातुसाभिते

Tense	काळ
Present	वर्त्तमान
Present Progressive	अपूर्णवर्त्तमान
Present Habitual	रीति वर्त्तमान
Present Perfect	भूत वर्त्तमान
Present Prospective	भविष्य वर्त्तमान
Past (Preterite)	भूत
Past Progressive	अपूर्ण भूत
Past Habitual	रीति भूत
Pluperfect	भूत भूत
Complete Perfect	पूर्ण भूत
Past Prospective	भविष्य भूत
Future	भविष्य
Future Progressive	अपूर्ण भविष्य
Future Perfect	वर्त्तमान भविष्य
Future Prospective	भविष्य भविष्य
Active Verb	सकर्मक क्रियापद
Neuter Verb	अकर्मक क्रियापद
Passive Verb	कर्म कर्त्तरि क्रियापद
Verbal Construction	प्रयोग
Active	कर्त्तरि
Passive	कर्मणि
Neuter	भावी
Causal Verb	प्रयोध्य क्रियापद
Potential Verb	शक्य क्रियापद
Adverb	क्रियाविशेषण अव्यय
Particles	अव्यय
Postposition	शब्दयोगी अव्यय
(Preposition)	(उपसर्ग)

Conjunction	उभयान्वयी अव्यय
Interjection	उद्गारवाचक
Compound Noun	समास
Syntax	वाक्यरचना
Prosody	कवितालक्षण

APPENDIX II.

EXERCISES IN PARSING, GRAMMAR, AND READING.

PARSING.

I. खोतजी गेल्यानंतर तिणें भावांच्या तोंडावर त्याणीं
खोताचा अपमान केला तो बापास सांगितला.

खोतजी Common noun, 1st decl., sing. num., mas.
gend., nom. case, subj. to गेला.

गेला (गेल्यानंतर=गेला या नंतर) Intr. verb, past tense,
indic. mood, 3rd pers. sing., mas. gend.,
agreeing with its subj. खोतजी. This is
the active construction.

या Base form of हा, demons. pron., neut. gend.,
sing. num., governed by the postpos. नंतर.

नंतर Postpos. governing या.

तिणें Personal pron., fem. gend., sing. num., inst.
case (from ती), joined with सांगितला.

भावांच्या Com. noun, mas. gend., plu. num., base
form (modified gen.), governed by तोंडां.

तोंडां Com. noun, neut. gend., plu. num., base
form, governed by वर.

वर	Postpos. governing तोंडा.
त्यांनी	Pers. pron., mas. gend., plu. num., inst. case (from तो), joined with केला.
खोताचा	Com. noun, mas. gend., sing. num., gen. case, dependent on अपमान.
अपमान	Com. noun, mas. gend., sing. num., nom. case, subj. to केला.
केला	Trans. verb, past tense, sing. num., mas. gend., agreeing with अपमान. This is the passive construction.
तो	Demons. pron., mas. gen., sing. num., nom. case, subj. to सांगितला.
बापास	Com. noun, sing. num., mas. gend., dat. case, governed by सांगितला.
सांगितला	Trans. verb, indic. mood, 3rd pers., sing. num., past tense, mas. gend., agreeing with its subject तो. This is the passive construction.

II. (a) मी घोड्याला मारितों.

मी	Pers. pron., mas. gend., sing. num., nom. case, subject to मारितों.
घोड्याला	Com. noun, mas. gend., sing. num., acc. case, object to मारितों.
मारितों	Trans. verb, indic. mood, pres. tense, 1st pers., sing. num., mas. gend., agreeing with its subject मी. This is the active construction with a transitive verb.

(b) तो धांवतो.

तो Pers. pron., sing. num., mas. gend., nom. case, subject to धांवतो.

धांवतो Intrans. verb., indic. mood, 3rd pers., sing. num., mas. gend., pres. tense, agreeing with its subject तो. This is the active construction with an intransitive verb.

III. मला निजावें लागतें.

मला Pers. pron., sing. num., masc. gend., dat. case, depending on निजावें.

निजावें. Fut. pass. part., neut. gend., sing. num., dependent on लागतें. The root is निज्.

लागतें Intrans. verb, 3rd pers., sing. num., neut. gend., pres. tense, indic. mood; the root is लग्. This is the neuter construction.

GRAMMAR.

VERBAL AFFIXES.

The following terminations for the most part express *action, doer, condition, nature, capability, doing.*

Term.	Ex.	Term.	Ex.
अ. हेर	a spy.	आ. लंगडा	a limper.
आळ. लाजाळू	bashful.	ऊ. पोटभरू	a gorger.
आऊ. विकाऊ	fit to be sold.	णाऊ ठेवणाऊ	fit to be kept.
ईक. खरचीक	a spendthrift.	का. मारका	a beater.

<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>	<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>
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रा. लाजरा a bashful person. या. विक्या a seller.

ईव. जाणीव a wise person. ईत. चकचकीत a shining.

The following express *completion* of that which the root expresses :—

<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>	<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>
ईव. पाळीव	tamed.	ईत. पडोत	fallow.
ईर. फुटोर	fit to be broken.	ईल. छापील	printed.
र. कुजट	rotten.	ईक. पढोक	instructed.

The following express *state, condition, act* :—

<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>	<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>
अवा. बोलवा	rumour	आट. गडगडाट	thunder.
ई. उडो	a leap.	ण. चढण	an ascent.
णा. करुणा	pity.	णी. करणी	a doing.
णूक. वर्तणूक	conduct.	वण. वाढवण	increasing.
उ. खाऊ	sweetmeat.	ऊं. हसूं	derision.

ADJECTIVAL AFFIXES.

The following terminations when applied to adjectives form abstract nouns :—

आ. ताटा	haughtiness.	आई. धिटाई	boldness.
ई. गरिबी	poverty.	{ पण. वेडेपण	madness.
गिरी. कामगिरी	work.	की. मानूसकी	humanity.
{ वा. गरवा	coolness.	{ ता. गृहस्थता	gentility.
		त्व. दानृत्व	generosity.
वाणा. दीनवाना	pitableness.		

NOMINAL AFFIXES.

<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>	<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>
कुली. धनुकुलो	a small bow.	कट. वळकट	strong.
रुं. पाखरुं	a bird.	आर. कुंभार	a potter.
कार. ग्रंथकार	an author.	आडी. सोंगाडी	a hypocrite.
आरी. पिंजारी	a carder.	आळू. झोंपाळू	a sleepy person.
आळ. हाताळ	a thief.	वट. रानवट	barbarous.
वटा. गारवटा	cold.	{ कर. खेळकर	a player.
मंत. थीमंत	rich.	{ करी. भाडेकरी	a letter of carts.
		चा. हातचा	manual.

PREFIXES.

<i>Pref.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>
अधि.	to.	अधिकार authority.
अभि.	on both sides.	अभ्यास study.
उत्.	out.	उत्तेजन encouragement.
दुर.	bad.	दुर्दैव misfortune.
प्रति.	against.	प्रतिशब्द echo.
इति.	in this way.	इतिहास history.
अप.	away from.	अपमान dishonour.
अव.	away from.	अवकृपा disfavour.
उप.	near to.	उपकार benefaction.
निर्.	out of	निर्गुण without qualities.
सम्.	together.	संबंध connection.
कु.	bad.	कुकर्म bad action.
धिक.	reproach.	धिक्कार hooting.
प्रातः	early.	प्रातःकाळ morning.

<i>Pref.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>
स. } with.	सजीव	living.
सह. }	सहवास	living with.
न. not.	नास्तिक	infidel.
बहिः. outward.	बहिष्कार	excommunication.
स्वयम् self.	स्वयंभू	self-born.

तें तूं म्हटलेंस. Why is this wrong ?

There is here a confusing of two verbal constructions. म्हटलें is correct.

The following verbs can take the active construction when other verbs require the passive :—

जेवणें	to dine.	चावणें	to bite.
बोलणें	to speak.	पावणें	to obtain.
विणें	to bring forth.	विसरणें	to forget.
आचरणें	to practise.	हरणें	to carry away.
पांघरणें	to clothe.	पिणें	to drink.
लेणें	to put on.	म्हणणें	to say.
समजणें	to understand.	म्हाणें	to bathe.
पढणें	to study.	नेसणें	to put on.
भिणें	to fear.	लागणें	to touch.
शिकणें	to learn.	शिवणें	to touch.

The terminations ता and त्व are equivalent in every respect excepting gender, and the fact of त्व being more ornate than ता. The student will find that Molesworth contradicts himself with regard to this subject: *vide* Molesworth's Dict., pp. vi. and 393. Thus प्रभुता comes from the *noun* प्रभु, and not from an adjective, and its signification is *the office of a lord*.

The termination पण is properly only applied to Marâṭhi nouns. Nouns ending in पणा are inflected in the same way as those ending in पण, with which they are identical, excepting in gender.

In Marâṭhi the *augment* आगम is found. It exists in व्हावा, where व is an augment, and in करित, where इ is an augment.

The *substitution of letters for letters of the root* आदेश is common :—

Ex. मुख + इंदु become मुखेंदु moon-faced; सोसणें becomes सोशित, where श is the substituted letter.

Reduplication, पैनःपुन्य, is sometimes found as in the word झाला, which coming from होणें was originally जहाल.

READING.

पत्रावरून मला असें दिसलें कीं तो त्या दोन्ही
 Patrâwarûna malâ asen disalen kîn to tyâ donhî
 गोष्टींस कबूल झाला वासुदेवास मात्र तें खरें
 gosṭhînsa kabûla zâlâ Vâsudevâsa mâtra ten kharen
 वाटलें नाहीं. माझ्या मामा तूं कठोर होऊं नको.
 vâṭalen nâhîn. Mâzyâ māmâ tûn kaṭhara hoûn nako.
 बरें तर पाहूं या.
 Baren tara pâhûn yâ.

साकी.

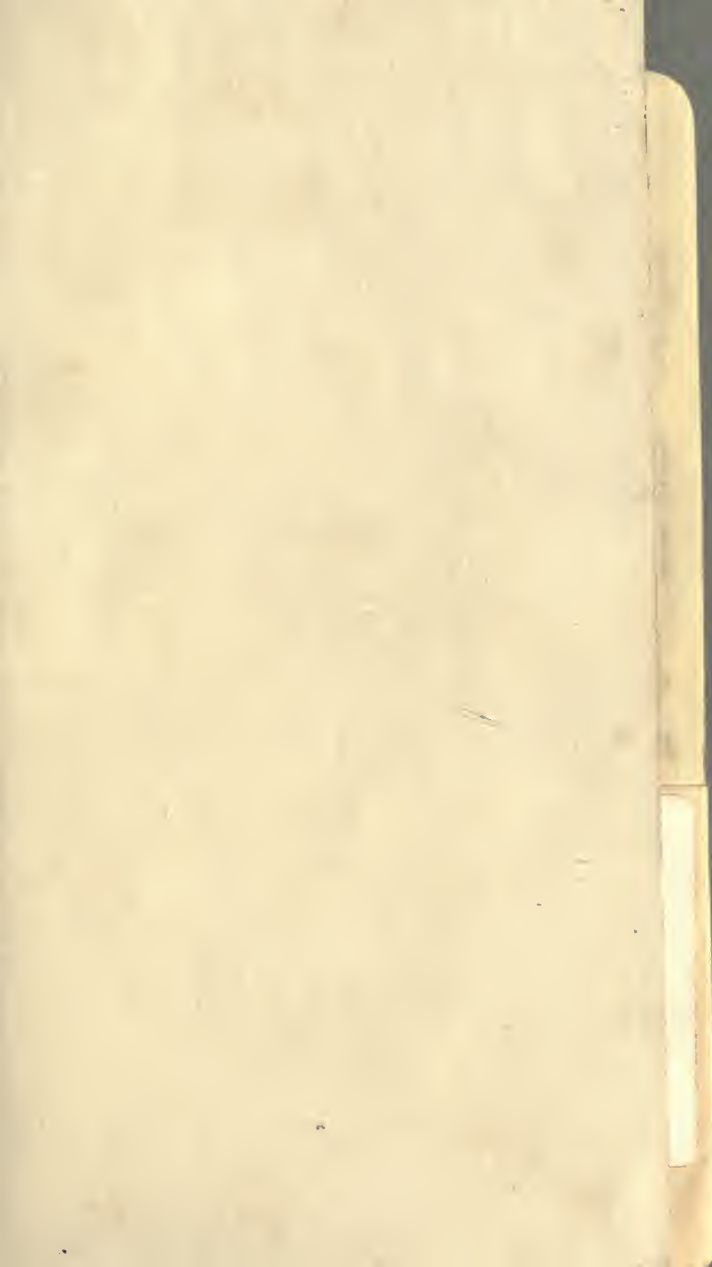
देवा आहें मंदमती मी नकळे मजला कांहीं
 Devâ ahen mandamatî mî nakalle majalâ kânhîn
 अज्ञानजलीं भ्रमतों श्रमतों बहुविध मी
 ajnyânajalî bhramaton shramaton bahavidha mî
 शंकांहीं.
 shankânhîn.

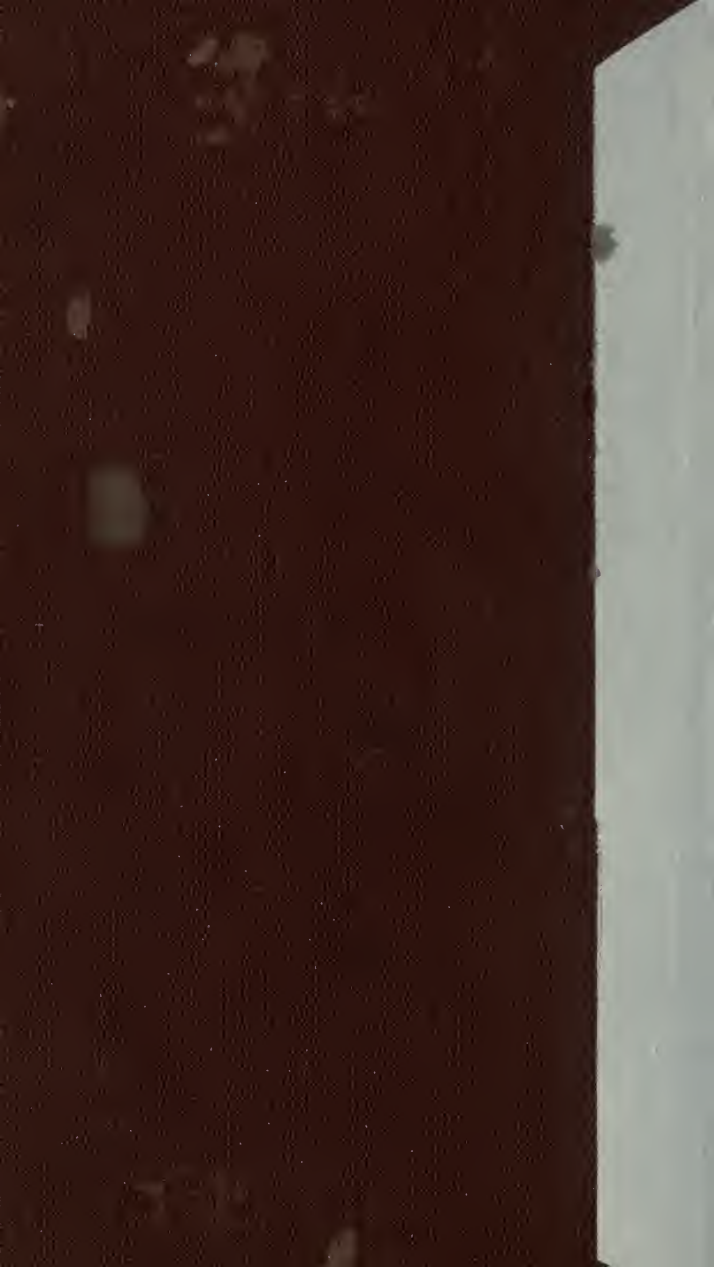
ERRATA.

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
4	13	ow	ou
4	13	वन	वन
6	13	वली	वलि
7	last	इं	ईं
9	last	चाकू	चाकू
17	21	जमहून	मजहून
51	25	(ण)	(णें)
54	2	करता	करिता
59	14	causal	causal)
59	15	make).	make
66	last but one	nominative	subject
67	last but four	subject	agent
68	12	passive	neuter

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Kenrick
A grammar of the Marathi
language

